It may not be wrong here, and I hope will not be thought too prolix, to give the deſcription of the two temperaments, which include the limits on each ſide of the general conſtitution of moſt people. Such as have ſoft, long, lank, pale-coloured hair, or of various ſhades approaching to that, or thence to red, with ſkin white, and ſimple ſolids, ſoft and lax, fair, ruddy complexion, blue or pale-coloured eyes, the whole body full and plump, or inclined to fatneſs, eſpecially after the time of puberty; eaſily moved by exertions, or ſoon overcome by them, as the ſtrength is but moderate, and agile; the mind active, lively, and mutable; the nervous ſyſtem feelingly tender, and irritable; are ſaid to be of a ſanguine temperament. The oppoſite to which is the melancholic. The hair is ſtrong, hard, black, and curled; ſkin coarſer, and darker-coloured; eyes dark coloured, or black, body thin and bony, with denſe and firm ſolids, ſtrong; the mind not ſo active, but ſteady, cautious, and timid, not eaſily irritated. The diſcriminating characters of this temperament more generally belong to the male ſex; the former, both in body and mind, more prevalent in the female ſex. Deviations from each of theſe temperaments conſtitute all obſervable varieties, as they approach more or leſs to the one or the other.

If much in the ſyſtem depends upon original ſtamina, we may enquire after the appearance of the hair from that. What is called hereditary, is a diſpoſition (or given natural power peculiar of the object) of the parents to give the child the ſame diſpoſition and ſuſceptibility with the powers of action like itſelf. The colour of animals is hereditary. Permanent hereditary diſpoſitions take place under every variety of climate, food, &c. In the more perfect animals, the product being the effect of the union of the two, the child may inherit the diſpoſition of the father or mother, according to which happens to give the diſpoſition; or it may be a mixture of both, and hereditarily may continue through ſeveral generations, and afterwards ceaſe. If a ſtrong conſtitution ſhould have weakly hair, it may be conſidered as a variety in the temperament (which in moſt people is more or leſs mixed, according to the deſcription given of each), or a local deviation from the particular temperament the ſyſtem may moſtly agree to, cauſed by hereditary diſpoſition from one or other of the parents, or *luſus naturæ*. As there are two cauſes to produce a third, we may ſuppoſe that children are more like one another than the parents; the ſame cauſes operating in them all. There are alſo certain times when parents are more diſpoſed to give a particular form or appearance, as twins are generally moſt alike; and uſually ſo are children born near the ſame period, than thoſe born at a diſtance of time from one another. If the varieties of colour vary in any one from their parents, it is from that diſpoſition in the parents being at a particular time diſpoſed to give that variety; and as we ſee in a family of children, that the colour of the hair varies from each other, by ſome varying from the colour the parents poſſeſs, even if the parents are alike in that reſpect; which variety in any one child is to be accounted for from what is ſaid above. And as we ſee daily exceptions, we are not to lay it down as a deciſive rule, that the hairs correſpond with the fibres of the body.

We ſeldom ſee weakly people with ſtrong hair, becauſe every particular part of the ſyſtem is nouriſhed by peculiar means appointed for that purpoſe; and if it is allowed that a ſecretion takes place at the roots of the hairs, and a conveyance to them of what is neceſſary for their ſupport and growth, if the action and power that ſupplies that is in a debile ſtate, we may expect the hair to be ſo alſo; as whenever the health and ſtrength are deranged by diſeaſe, every part ſuffers. In febrile complaints, when the patient is much reduced, we find the hair, which in health was ſtrong and firm, now weakened and falling off, but recovering itſelf as ſtrength in the body returns; unleſs by the diſeaſe the bulb or root has been deſtroyed, and rendered unfit for the purpoſes of nutrition. The cuticle in fevers will entirely peel off; ſo we may ſuppoſe alſo great hurt may be done to the hair. A ſtrong conſtitution may then, from what has been ſaid, have weakly hair, in oppoſition to other parts of the diſtinguiſhing temperament. Local variation, or defect of the ſecreting or nouriſhing parts concerned, (even though the whole frame does not partake), may be ſuch as that there may not be a proper ſupply to the hair, to render it equally as firm as the other parts of the conſtitution. If this is right, it may be natu-

rally

rally ſuppoſed that the vulgar opinion of having much hair over the body is a ſign of ſtrength, may have ſome foundation in truth; becauſe if the hairs are nouriſhed as we have ſaid, though it is a mode not much known, it will require a certain degree of ſtrength in the ſecretory powers and actions adequate to that ſupport, to maintain ſuch a numerous ſet of hairs in a healthy and ſtrong ſtate: but yet that is not a mark alone, without other concomitant ſigns of the firm fibre, &c. as denoted in the melancholic temperament, of ſtrength. For the ſanguine temperament may have large quantities of hair on the body, with a lax fibre; as that quantity may depend on a fulneſs of the vaſcular ſyſtem, and an aptneſs in the ſecretory organs. If the ſtate of the nervous power is ſuppoſed to correſpond with the ſtate of the ſimple ſolids, and both together modify the ſtate of the fluids, both with reſpect to quality, proportion, and diſtribution, we may conclude, where the body is covered with hairs in a ſtrong ſtate, that there is great power in the nerves and ſolids, to produce ſo free a diſtribution of fluids to their ſupport, and that the conſtitution is fundamentally ſtrong.

Gent. Mag. MACHAON.

Glaſgow Society of the Sons of the Clergy.

IN the Magazine for April, p. 157, our readers will ſee an account of a ſociety inſtituted at Edinburgh for the benefit of the ſons of the clergy. A ſociety for the ſame benevolent purpoſes has likewiſe been eſtabliſhed at Glaſgow, who have declared their intention by an advertiſement to the following purport, dated at Glaſgow, May 15.

"A conſiderable number of the ſons of clergymen who reſide in this city, attached to one another, and to the order of their fathers, having conſidered, that in conſequence of the narrow proviſion made for the miniſters of the church of Scotland, and the remote ſituations which the greateſt part of them muſt neceſſarily occupy, their young families are often left without that patronage which might introduce them to active life, to independent circumſtances, and to public uſefulneſs, to which their education and habits are ſuppoſed to be highly favourable:

Having likewiſe conſidered, that ſometimes during their infancy, and often in the decline of life, the children of miniſters ſtand in need of pecuniary aids;—have formed themſelves into a ſociety, named "The Glaſgow Society of the Sons of Miniſters of the Church of Scotland;" and are reſolved to attempt whatever may be favourable to the young or the old, as far as the opportunities and funds of the ſociety will permit, and the circumſtances of different applicants ſhall require.

As the plan of this ſociety extends to every part of the church, they think it their duty to give public notice of their inſtitution, that all who are diſpoſed to contribute to the ſucceſs of this undertaking may have an opportunity of doing it.

If more particular information is deſired, it may be got by correſponding with the Rev. Dr Porteous, one of the miniſters of Glaſgow, who is ſecretary to the ſociety.

Donations, or ſubſcriptions, are appointed to be received by the following members of the ſociety:

The Rev. Dr Thomas Reid, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity; the Rev. Dr Archibald Davidſon, Principal of the Univerſity; the Rev. Dr John Gillies, Mr John M'Call, and Dr William Porteous, miniſters of Glaſgow; Alexander Oſwald of Shieldhall; Robert Finlay of Eaſterhill; Alexander M'Caul, Archibald Henderſon, John Spens Munro, and John M'Caul, all merchants in Glaſgow."

The Pyeman and Grocer's Dog.

From Smellie's Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory.

THere is at preſent a dog belonging to a grocer in Edinburgh, who has for ſome time amuſed and aſtoniſhed the people in the neighbourhood. A man who goes through the ſtreets ringing a bell and ſelling penny pies, happened one day to treat this dog with a pye. The next time he heard the pyeman's bell, he ran to him with impetuoſity, ſeized him by the coat, and would not ſuffer him to paſs. The pyeman, who underſtood what the animal wanted, ſhowed him a penny, and pointed to his maſter, who ſtood in the ſtreet-door, and ſaw what was going on. The dog immediately ſupplicated his maſter by many humble geſtures and looks. The maſter put a penny into the dog's mouth, which he inſtantly delivered to the pyeman, and received his pye. This traffick between the pyeman and the grocer's dog has been daily practiſed for months paſt, and ſtill continues.

Account

Account of the Diſaſter which befel the Guardian, concluded. [p. 224.]

Dec. 27.] Firſt part moderate breezes and cloudy weather.—At one P. M. having boiled all our poultry, cut up the gooſe, which was but ſmall, into fifteen equal parts; one of the men forward was then blind-folded, and directed to call each perſon by name, and another was appointed to ſerve out the morſel by lots. Notwithſtanding we had now faſted above thirty hours, all were perfectly ſatisfied with the ſmall morſel; and ſome had ſo little appetite, that they reſerved a part of it for a future occaſion. But the very ſcanty meaſure of water received afterwards by no means allayed the univerſal craving for drink, evidently occaſioned by the exceſſive heat and feveriſh ſtate of our bodies. We did not dare, however, to take one drop more than the preſcribed allowance. We therefore through neceſſity became philoſophers, and ſubmitted with becoming reſolution to the exigences of the moment. At ſeven we received our ſecond meaſure of water, which being ſucceeded by the coldneſs of the night adminiſtered greatly to our relief. At midnight it blew a freſh gale, with dark, cloudy, and remarkably cold weather. The launch was at this time brought under her main-ſail only, and the weather continuing much the ſame, no alteration was made throughout the day.

Dec. 28.] The firſt part freſh gales and cloudy weather, middle more moderate. About noon we had one of the fowls cut up, and divided amongſt us as on the preceding day, and then received our gill of water.—The heat and fever of our bodies increaſed, and our lips began to break out in watery and ulcerous bliſters. This day one of the crew, being afraid of famiſhing, requeſted his whole quantity of water for the day at one ſerving, which Mr Clements oppoſed. He therefore had recourſe to ſalt-water, of which he drank freely. At five in the morning got the top-maſt up, and ſet the top-ſail; at ten freſh gales, lowered and took in the top-ſail. In theſe ſeas are conſtantly vaſt numbers of ſea-fowl flying about; and had we been fortunate enough to have had a fowling-piece, we could not have been much at a loſs for proviſions. Powder and ſhot we had in ſtore, and two brace of piſtols, but were unable to do any execution with them.

Dec. 29.] This day cut up and divided our laſt fowl and ſhared our water as before. At day-break ſtrong gales, with flying ſhowers of rain, from which we endeavoured to benefit as much as poſſible, by facing the weather with our mouths open and handkerchiefs ſpread out; but the drifting moiſture was ſo thin and light, that we were barely able to catch ſufficient to wet our lips. This morning we received a ſmall thimble-full of rum each, which was occaſionally allowed.

Dec. 30.] We were this day reduced to a very low ebb indeed, and could not eat the ſmalleſt crumb, till ſupplied with an additional meaſure of water to moiſten our lips, which were almoſt held together, by a tough viſcid phlegm, that could not be expectorated but with the greateſt difficulty. On this occaſion we dipped our bit of biſcuit in the water, and afterwards ſupped a little of it with each mouthful, to force it down.—The butter, cheeſe, and hams were left free for the uſe of every one; for they were found to occaſion greater thirſt, and therefore remained almoſt untouched. Several of the crew had again recourſe to the ſalt-water, which appeared not to have any bad effects.

Dec. 31.] We again ſuffered greatly this day from the burning heat of the ſun, and the parched ſtate of our bodies, and were allowed an additional meaſure of water, with a larger portion of rum than uſual; in which we ſoaked our bit of biſcuit, and made our meal of it.—About four in the afternoon the clouds began to ſhow for rain, and we made preparations accordingly; but were ſo unfortunate as to ſee it fall in heavy ſhowers all around us, and had barely as much over the boat as would wet our handkerchiefs.

The people this day appeared to be in a more hopeleſs ſtate than ever, and diſcovered ſigns of diſreſpect to their officers, which was, however, happily checked in time by the ſpirited conduct of the gunner, who chaſtiſed the leader in the face of the whole crew, and reſtored diſcipline. Many of the people this day drank their own urine, and others tried the ſalt-water. The weather was this day more warm and ſultry than at any time ſince our misfortunes.

Jan. 1.] We dined this day as on the preceding, and in general appeared in better ſpirits, which we conſidered on

account of its being the firſt day of the new year,—a happy preſage of our ſafety!

Jan. 2.] Clear weather, till about four in the afternoon, when it became overcaſt, and blew a freſh gale. We had before this dined on our uſual fare of biſcuit and water, with half a meaſure of rum, and were all in tolerable ſpirits; but the gale increaſing during the night, and the ſea running immenſely high, brought us again into great danger, which, with the diſappointment of not ſeeing land in the morning, as expected, reduced us to our former miſerable ſtate of deſpondency. At eight in the evening the fore-ſail was ſhifted to the main-maſt, and the boat ſailed under it reefed till about ſix in the morning, when the mizen was ſet on the fore-maſt, to give her greater ſteerage-way. At noon the latitude was by obſervation 33 deg. 19 min. and ſuppoſed longitude E. of Greenwich 34 deg. 15 min.

Jan. 3.] About ſeven in the evening the clouds put on the appearance of a very heavy rain, but unfortunately broke over in a moſt dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning, attended with guſts of wind, and very little rain, ſucceeded by a violent gale of ſeveral hours from the S. W. in which we were near periſhing. On this occaſion the maſter and the gunner ſucceeded each other at the helm, and, by their experience and judgement in the management of the boat, we were this night enabled to traverſe in ſafety an ocean of ſuch fierce and tremendous ſeas, in different directions, as we could ſcarcely allow ourſelves the hope of eſcaping.

At day break the gunner, who was then at the helm, diſcovered a ſhip at a little diſtance from us, lying under her bare poles. Our joy at this ſight was great beyond expreſſion, and, anxious to ſecure ſo favourable an occaſion, immediately made more ſail, and between five and ſix o'clock paſſed cloſe under her, and informed her people of our diſtreſſes. We then veered about, and put along-ſide her on the other tack.

The people on board her crowded immediately to our aſſiſtance, and received us in the moſt friendly manner. As ſoon as we were along ſide, ſeveral of them jumped in, and aſſiſted in keeping the boat from being ſtove.

This ſhip was named the Viſcounteſs of Britannie, a French merchantman, Martin Doree maſter, with part of Walſhe's or 95th regiment, from the Iſle of France, to touch at the Cape of Good Hope for a ſupply of water and proviſions, on her way to Europe. The officers of this corps were unbounded in their friendſhip and attention towards us, affording us every poſſible comfort, and even giving up their beds for our uſe.

Jan. 6.] At noon made the land.

Jan. 9.] Blew a violent gale, in which we were very near foundering.

Jan. 18.] At noon anchored in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

But to return to the ſhip.—She continued ſome days in the ſame ſtate as at the departure of the boats, at the mercy of the winds and waves, without a rudder, and every inſtant in danger of being ſwallowed up in the abyſs. Attempts, however, were made by the crew, occaſionally, to reduce the water, when their ſtrength permitted, and by wonderful exertions they were enabled to make their way back to the Cape of Good Hope; and they arrived in Table Bay on the 21ſt of February laſt.

On the ſhip's arrival at the Cape, Lieut. Riou wrote the following letter to the Admiralty, which was received April 28:

"SIR, *Table Bay, Feb.* 22. 1790.

"I hope this letter will reach you before any account can be given of the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Guardian. If it ſhould, I am to beg you will make known to their Lordſhips, that on the 23d of December the ſhip ſtruck on an iſland of ice; and that on the 25th, all hope of our ſafety being baniſhed, I conſented for as many of the officers and people to take to the boats as thought proper. But it pleaſed Almighty God to aſſiſt my endeavours, with the remaining part of the crew, to arrive with his Majeſty's ſhip in this bay yeſterday. A Dutch packet is now under ſail for Europe, which prevents me from giving any further particulars, eſpecially as at this inſtant I find it more neceſſary than ever to exert myſelf, to preſerve the ſhip from ſinking at her anchors.

I am, Sir, moſt reſpectfully, ever your obedient ſervant, E. RIOU.

Philip Stephens, Eſq;"

Hiſtory of Caroline Montgomery concluded.
[p. 213.]

NO tear fell from the eyes of the dear unhappy woman, no ſigh eſcaped her heart. She deſired me to tranquil-

liſe

life the poor boys (who ſtill fondly clung round her, weeping for their dead papa), and complaining that ſhe ſuffered great pain in her head, deſired to be put to bed. I remained by her, and endeavoured to excite her tears, while mine flowed inceſſantly; but the greatneſs and ſuddenneſs of the calamity overwhelmed her conſtitution, though it ſtill left to her mind ſtrength enough to reflect on the condition of her children.

"Caroline," ſaid ſhe to me as I ſat by her, "I ſhall probably be in a few hours reduced to that indigence, from which, perhaps, it were better I had never been relieved. But your brothers! for them I ſuffer! The proceedings of the preſent Lord Pevenſey leave me little reaſon to hope that any will exiſts in England which ſecures them the ample proviſion their father deſigned for them. There are, in a box which my Lord left, ſeveral papers which he told me were of conſequence: but they will be taken from me unleſs immediately ſecured. Send therefore for Mr Montgomery, and deliver to him that box."

"She then gave me a direction to him. I had never ſeen Mr Montgomery, though he was a friend of my Lord's. I haſtened to execute her commands. He flew to the houſe on receiving my meſſage; and, inſtead of a man of buſineſs as I expected, I beheld a young man of about ſeven and twenty, in the uniform of one of thoſe Scottiſh regiments which were received by the King of France after their maſter's affairs became irretrievable. He had been quartered for ſome time in a remote province; but being diſtantly related to, and highly eſteemed by the late Lord Pevenſey, he had conſtantly correſponded with him, and had been entruſted with his intentions relative to my mother, my brothers, and myſelf.

I cannot deſcribe the perſon of Montgomery. Suffice it to ſay, that his figure was even finer than that of his ſon, who reſembles him extremely. The warm and lively intereſt he took for my mother, the manly tenderneſs which he diſcovered when he ſaw our diſtreſs, and the trouble which he inſtantly undertook to encounter for us, were powerful incentives to me to admire and eſteem him. I then thought him the nobleſt of human beings, and a few days, convinced me that he deſerved all the partiality my young heart had conceived for him. The new Lord Pevenſey, who intended to have reached my mother's houſe before ſhe could have notice of his journey, (and was prevented only by the zeal of the Tutor who had the care of my brothers), arrived on the third day after ſhe had received theſe fatal tidings. He was a man not much turned of forty, but with a harſh and ſtern countenance, a large heavy perſon, and a formal cold manner. He brought with him a lawyer from England, and engaged another in France, to accompany him to the houſe; where, with very little ceremony, he demanded of my mother all the jewels and effects of his deceaſed brother. Summoning all her reſolution, and ſupported by Montgomery, who never left her, ſhe tried to go through this dreadful ceremony with ſome degree of fortitude. She delivered, with trembling hands, a ſtar, a ſword ſet with brilliants, and ſeveral other family jewels. She then opened a caſket, in which her own were incloſed, and Lord Pevenſey was taking them from her, when Montgomery interfered, ſaying that they were her's, and he ſhould not ſuffer her to part with them.

It would be tedious to relate the ſcenes which paſſed between Lord Pevenſey, his lawyer, and Montgomery; who, finding it neceſſary, engaged lawyers on the part of my mother. A will of the late Lord had been found among the papers which ſhe had put in the poſſeſſion of Montgomery, in which an annuity of eight hundred a-year was ſettled on my mother, and all his eſtates charged with the payment of ten thouſand pounds to each of my brothers, and two to me. This will the preſent Lord diſputed; and the contending parties prepared for law, the circumſtances of the caſe rendering it neceſſary that this contention ſhould be carried on as well in England as in France.

The ſpirits and health of my mother gradually declined. The friendſhip, the unwearied kindneſs of Montgomery, alone ſupported her; but neither his attention nor mine could cure the malady of the mind, or bind up the wounds of a broken heart.

I will not detain you with relating the various expedients for accommodation which were in the courſe of the firſt month propoſed by the relations of the family, who knew the tenderneſs the late Lord Pevenſey had for my mother; that he conſidered her as his wife; and that her

conduct could not have been more unexceptionable had she really been so. Still lingering in France, and still visiting an house into which his cruelty had introduced great misery, the proceedings of Lord Pevensey wore a very extraordinary appearance. My mother was now confined almost entirely to her room; and Montgomery concealed from her his uneasiness at what he remarked; but to me he spoke more freely, and told me he was very sure his Lordship had other designs than he suffered immediately to appear. In a few days the truth of his conjecture became evident. I was alone in a small room at the end of the house, where I had a harpsichord, which I had removed thither since my mother's illness. She was asleep. Montgomery, on whom my imagination had long been accustomed to dwell with inexpressible delight, had been detained two days from us. Those days had appeared two ages to me; and his absence, combined with the uneasiness of our situation, and the state of my mother's health, depressed my spirits, and I sought to soothe them by music. A little melancholy air, which I often sung to Montgomery, was before me; it expressed my feelings; and I was lost in the pleasure of expressing them, when the door from the garden opened, and Lord Pevensey stalked, in his formal manner, into the room.

I rose instantly from my seat; but he took my hand, and with an air of familiarity bade me sit down again; then drawing a chair close to me, he looked in my face, and cried—"Sweet Caroline! she will not refuse to sing to me! She does not hate me, and will perhaps be the lovely mediatrix who shall adjust all differences between me and her mamma."

"I have no power, Sir, to adjust differences," answered I, much alarmed at his look and manner. "Indeed you have, my charming girl," cried he, attempting very rudely to kiss me; "and if you will only be sensible of the same friendship for me, as your mother had for my brother, every thing he left in her possession shall be hers. Nay, I will make you sole mistress of my fortune, and she shall enjoy all she claims with her beloved Montgomery."

I cannot describe what I felt at that moment. I knew not what he said; in the first emotion of terror and anger, I flew to the door, but it was fastened. I then attempted to reach that which led to the garden, but he caught me in his arms. I shrieked, I struggled to disengage myself, while the wretch exclaimed—"Violent airs these, for the daughter of Mrs Douglas to give herself! Pretty affectation in a girl who has been brought up on the wages of prostitution!" I heard this cruel insult, but, unable to answer, I could only redouble my cries. The monster endeavoured to argue with me; but, incapable of hearing, I tried only to escape him, when the door was broke open with great force, and Montgomery burst into the room.

Without staying to enquire into the cause of my shrieks, he flew at Lord Pevensey, whom he pinioned in a moment to the wainscot. A scene followed so terrifying, that I cannot do it justice. Lord Pevensey, far from apologizing for his conduct, had the brutish audacity to repeat to Montgomery his insulting sarcasm against my mother; and dared to intimate that he himself had taken the place of the deceased Lord. The agony into which I was thrown by the violence of Montgomery's passion, was the only thing capable of restraining it. Seeing me to all appearance dying on the floor, where I had fallen, he quitted his adversary, and came to raise and reassure me. Lord Pevensey took that opportunity to depart, threatening however personal vengeance against Montgomery, and that he would redouble every attempt o ruin my mother, whom he again insulted with such epithets, that Montgomery was with difficulty with-held from following him, and demanding an immediate reparation. Dreadful as this scene had been, it was succeeded by one which would have made me forget all its bitterness, had not other consequences followed. When Lord Pevensey was departed, Montgomery returned back to me; and while I thanked him as well as I was able for the protection he afforded me, he confessed, with agitation almost equal to mine, that from the first moment he had seen me, he had loved me: that his affection, which had since increased every hour, had made him extremely attentive to every thing that related to me; and that he had been long convinced of the designs of Lord Pevensey, and foreseen that to obtain me he would affect delay, and hold out hopes of compromise. "Ill, however, as I thought of him," continued he, "I could not have believed that his villany would have gone

such

ſuch lengths, or have been ſo unguardedly betrayed. Now we have every thing to apprehend that money or chicanery can execute."

This was no time for reſerve or affectation. I anſwered, that I feared only what might affect his perſonal ſafety; that the threats of Lord Pevenſey in that reſpect diſtracted me with terror; and that I ſhould not have a moment's tranquillity till I ſaw a life ſecure, which I very frankly confeſſed was infinitely dearer to me than my own.

It would be unintereſting to you, my dear Miſs Cheſterville, were I to deſcribe the raptures of Montgomery on the diſcovery of my ſentiments. A ſcene too tender to be related followed: and we were recalled from the delightful avowal of mutual paſſion, by a meſſage from my mother, who had been awakened by the confuſion which had happened below, and whoſe ſervants had indiſcreetly told her what they knew of its occaſion. As ſhe had been informed of ſo much, it was impoſſible to conceal from her any part of what had paſſed. Though Montgomery ſoftened as much as he could the opprobrious ſpeeches which Lord Pevenſey had made relative to her, they ſunk deeply into her mind: he ſaw how much ſhe was affected, and ended the converſation as ſoon as he could. But when he had left us, my mother deſired I would return to her, and thus ſpoke to me:

"Caroline, I will attempt no longer to deceive you. I feel myſelf dying. A few days, I am convinced, will terminate my life and my ſufferings. I leave my poor boys with few friends to conteſt the will of their father againſt all the weight of affluence and power. And you! oh child of my firſt affections, I leave you, with all that fatal beauty of which my weak heart has been ſo fooliſhly proud, to encounter not merely indigence, but the baſeneſs of a world, where your mother's character, juſtified as I hope and believe it is in the ſight of Heaven, will expoſe you to the inſolent addreſſes of the profligate; where you will be told, that as the mother deviated from the narrow path of rectitude, the daughter cannot purſue it. My errors will be urged to betray my Caroline to deſtruction; and when ſhe reflects on the example of her mother, ſhe will perhaps learn to deſert her precepts."

The bitter anguiſh inflicted by theſe cruel reflections here ſtifled her voice. I was myſelf more dead than alive; yet as I hung trembling over her on the ſopha on which ſhe lay, I attempted to ſay ſomething that might conſole her, and with difficulty articulated the name of Montgomery. "Montgomery!" cried my mother, as ſoon as ſhe recovered her ſpeech—"oh! he is the worthieſt, the moſt generous of human creatures! To him I have, in a will which this paper contains, given the care of my two boys. But you! oh, Caroline!---is a man of his age a guardian proper for a lovely young woman of yours? I have therefore addreſſed myſelf in another paper to your father's family, and have beſought them to pity and protect my Caroline. The preſent you received from my deceaſed Lord on your laſt birth-day will preſerve you at leaſt from the indigence I once experienced---To Providence, to your own good principles and ſtrong underſtanding, I commit the reſt."

I had not courage to ſay, that Montgomery deſired only to have the ſtrongeſt claim to become my protector, by receiving my hand. But in the evening, when I ſaw him, I told him all that had paſſed. Eagerly ſeizing on hopes ſo flattering to the ardour of his paſſion, he beſought of me to allow him to go to my mother and propoſe our immediate marriage. She heard him with gratitude and delight; and though ſhe knew he had nothing but his commiſſion in the French ſervice, and that, being a catholic, he could never riſe to that rank in England which his high birth would have entitled him otherwiſe to expect, ſhe heſitated not to give her conſent. "Yes, my dear child," ſaid ſhe, at the end of this affecting ſcene—"In his virtues you will find fortune—in his honour and his courage, protection. In leaving you to the care of ſuch a man, I die contented." She grew daily weaker; but was anxious, even to a degree of impatience, to ſee us united before her death. Montgomery therefore, to conquer every ſcruple and every difficulty, procured a clergyman of the church of England, who married us in her preſence; and at my deſire (who wiſhed to ſhew Montgomery that I knew how to value his complaiſance) the prieſt who officiated in his regiment performed the ceremony a ſecond time.

But forms could do nothing towards uniting

uniting our hearts more cloſely; and the happineſs of a marriage where love only preſided was perhaps too great for humanity; for thoſe halcyon days were greatly obſcured by the increaſing illneſs of my mother, who declined rapidly for almoſt a fortnight, and then died in the arms of Montgomery, commending, with her laſt breath, her two boys to his protection. Her death, which, long as I expected it, appeared utterly inſupportable now it arrived, threw me into a ſtate of languor and dejection, from which I was ſuddenly rouſed by hearing that Lord Pevenſey, who had quitted France immediately after his diſgraceful diſmiſſion from the houſe, was now returned, and, enraged to find that Montgomery was actually my huſband, had determined to purſue, with all the eagerneſs rage and hatred could inſpire, the proceſs by which he hoped to deprive me and my brothers of our legacies. Nor was this all; the perſonal affront which he had received from Montgomery he could not bear, though he had deſerved it; and he now ſent him a challenge, which Montgomery readily accepted; but to evade the ſtrictneſs of thoſe laws which are in force in France againſt duelling, the place where they were to meet was fixed in the dominions of the Pope, a little beyond Avignon.

Montgomery, anxious only to conceal this from me, found a pretence for his journey; and telling me he had ſome military buſineſs to tranſact at Marſeilles, which would detain him for ſome days, he parted from me, concealing with courage truly heroic the anguiſh he felt in knowing that we were perhaps to meet no more.

Providence yet preſerved him to me. He dangerouſly wounded his adverſary; and returned himſelf in ſafety. Then he related the cauſe of his abſence; and the happineſs I felt at his ſafety was augmented, when a few days afterwards we received from Lord Pevenſey, who believed himſelf dying, and was viſited with the reproaches of a troubled conſcience, an acknowledgement of the juſtice of my brothers claims to the proviſion made for them by their father, and an order to his *procureur* at Paris to put an end to every ſuit depending againſt us. In a few months Lord Pevenſey recovered; we were put in poſſeſſion of our rights; and my beloved Montgomery, to whom I owed every thing, ſtudied not only how to make me happy, but to purſue as near as poſſible that line of conduct which my mother would have done had ſhe lived. A war was raging with great violence between France and England, and I was unwilling to ſend the two dear boys to a country where it would be now difficult for me to ſee them. But as I knew it was the deſire of my mother and my benefactor to have them brought up in the Proteſtant religion, I ſent them with their tutor to Geneva. I had hardly recovered the pain of this parting, before one much more grievous was inflicted. The regiment in which Montgomery had a company, was ordered into Germany. The ſituation I was then in made it ſeem madneſs to think of following him; but I was convinced that I ſhould not ſurvive his departure. He was to me, father, brother, lover, huſband! I had no other earthly happineſs; and without him the univerſe was to me nothing. At firſt his tears for my ſafety made him reſiſt my importunities; but he was compelled at length to conſent, and I followed him, reſiding wherever he was incamped; and, however horrid the ſcenes were to which I thus became a witneſs, I feared nothing but for his life; that one dreadful apprehenſion having the effect of all violent paſſions, and making me forego, without miſſing them, every convenience to which I had been accuſtomed, and meet without apprehenſion a thouſand dangers to which I was hourly expoſed.

In a ſmall village on the banks of the Weſer, near the camp of Mareſchal de Contades, my dear Charles was born, towards the beginning of the campaign of 1759. But he had not above ſix weeks bleſſed my eyes, and thoſe of his doating father, before that dear father went out to the fatal field of Minden. I cannot deſcribe what I felt during the action. My faculties were ſuſpended by the moſt dreadful apprehenſions that could agonize the human heart; this frightful ſuſpenſe was terminated only by the certainty of all I dreaded. The Engliſh were victors; and the ſervant who had long attended on Montgomery had only time to tell me that he fell at the head of his company, his arm broken by a muſket ſhot, and receiving a thruſt from a bayonet in the breaſt. The man added, that, with a party of ſoldiers who adored their captain, he had attempted to bring his maſter off the field; but that they were cut down by a body of Heſ-

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ſian horſe, who, driving every thing before them, had compelled him to abandon the enterprize. I believe that my ſenſes for ſome hours forſook me, during the horrors of a night too terrible to be deſcribed; the Engliſh took poſſeſſion of the village where I was; but, fortunately for me, a young officer of that nation was the firſt who, in endeavouring to prevent the exceſſes of the troops, entered the houſe where I remained with my infant in my arms.

Roufed by my fears for my child, I ſeemed ſuddenly to acquire courage. I demanded protection of the young officer, which, with the generous ardour of the truly brave, he inſtantly granted me; and being himſelf compelled to quit me, he gave me a corporal's guard, recommended me to the men as an Engliſh woman; and, having ſecured my ſafety, promiſed to return to me when the confuſion of the hour a little ſubſided. The ſtupor of my grief being thus ſhaken off for a moment, I recollected, that if I ſuffered myſelf to ſink, my boy, deprived of the nouriſhment which ſuſtained him, would periſh miſerably. I took therefore the ſuſtenance my ſervants offered me, but I neither ſpoke nor ſhed tears, nor heeded any thing that was ſaid to me: my mind dwelling on the plan I had formed to avail myſelf of the generoſity of the Engliſh officer, and to engage him to aſſiſt me in finding Montgomery, whether living or dead. It was late before this gallant young man returned to me: the moment he entered, he enquired eagerly after my health and ſafety. I thanked him as well as I could for the preſervation I owed to him: but added, that to give it higher value, he muſt yet add another favour, and enable me to find the body of my huſband, who had fallen in the field.

He ſeemed amazed at my deſign; and repreſented to me, that beſides the terrifying circumſtances attendant on ſuch an undertaking, ſo unfit for my age and ſex to encounter, my endeavours would very probably be fruitleſs.—"Nor ſhould you, Madam," added he, "ſo implicitly yield to grief: he, whoſe death you lament as certain, may be a priſoner."

This ray of probability would have cheered for a moment the blackneſs of my deſpair, had not the particulars related by Montgomery's ſervant left me nothing to hope. I related theſe circumſtances to the Engliſh officer, with that gloomy deſperation which precludes the power of ſhedding tears. He ſaw the ſtate of my mind, and generouſly reſolved not only to gratify me, but himſelf to protect me with a party of his men.

With my little boy in my arms (for I refuſed to leave him as obſtinately as to relinquiſh my project), I went forth on this dreadful errand, to a ſcene of death and deſolation ſo terrible, that I will not ſhock you by an attempt to paint it: livid bodies covered with ghaſtly wounds, from whom the wretches who follow camps, making war more hideous, were yet ſtripping their bloody garments; heaps of human beings thus butchered by the hands of their fellow-creatures, affected me with ſuch a ſenſation of ſick horror, that I was frequently on the point of fainting. But Montgomery among them! left to be the food of wolves or dogs—that beloved face, that form on which my eyes had ſo doated, disfigured and mangled by birds of prey!—This horrid image renewed from time to time my exhauſted ſtrength; and the pity of my noble conductor, more and more excited in my favour, ſuffered him not to tire in the mournful office of attending me,

We had however traverſed in vain ſo much of the bloody field that my ſearch ſeemed to be at length deſperate; and my protector entreated me to conſider, that by a longer perſeverance I ſhould injure my own health, and perhaps deſtroy my child, without a poſſibility of being of the leaſt uſe to the loſt object of my affection. It was now indeed night; but the moon ſhone with great luſtre: and juſt as he had agreed to indulge me with ten minutes longer, on condition that I would then deſiſt, the rays of the moon fell on ſomething white a few yards from me, which glittered extremely. An impulſe, for which I cannot now account, made me ſuddenly catch it up; it was part of the ſleeve of a ſhirt, and in it was a button ſet with brilliants, that had once belonged to Lord Pevenſey, and which, as the diamonds ſurrounded a cypher formed of her hair, had been, after his Lordſhip's death, given by my mother to Montgomery.

This well known memorial convinced me of one fatal truth—that Montgomery was among the dead; but it revived the wretched hope of finding his body, which I imagined could not be far off. My conductor allowed that it was probable, and

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accounted for this remnant of his ſhirt being found, by ſuppoſing that it had been torn, and dropped in a diſpute for the ſpoil, which had happened among the plunderers of the deceaſed.

Animated by this melancholy certainty, I more narrowly examined every ghaſtly countenance near the ſpot; and at length, half concealed by the blood that had flowed from his arm, which was thrown acroſs his face, I diſcovered thoſe well known features ſo dear to my agonized heart.

Then, that grief which had hitherto been ſilent and ſullen, ſuſpended perhaps by a latent hope of his being a priſoner, broke forth in cries and lamentations. I threw myſelf on the ground; ſpoke to Montgomery, as if he was yet capable of hearing me, and, in the wildneſs of my phrenzy, proteſted that I would never remove from the ſpot where he lay, but would remain there, and periſh with my infant, by the ſide of my huſband. The young officer, with all that humanity which characterizes the truly brave of every nation, bore with my extravagance; and with the moſt patient pity attempted to ſoothe and appeaſe me, by calling off my thoughts from the dead, to whom I could be no longer ſerviceable, and fixing them on my child, to whom my exiſtence was ſo neceſſary: but a new idea had now ſtruck me—I inſiſted upon it, that Montgomery was not dead; that I felt his heart palpitate; and that if I remained there and watched by him, he would recover. I laid my hand cloſe to his mouth; I fancied that, though feebly, he ſtill breathed. My generous friend, who imputed all I ſaid to the delirium of extravagant ſorrow, yet condeſcended to humour, in hopes of aſſuaging it; but when, in compliance with my earneſt entreaty, he enquired into the reality of my hopes, he fancied, with mingled aſtoniſhment and pleaſure, that he really found a ſlight pulſe in the heart, and that the body had not the clayey coldneſs of death. Fearful, however, of indulging me in a hope, which, if found fallacious, might drive me into madneſs, he only ſaid, that though he thought it improbable that any life remained, yet that to ſatisfy me the body ſhould be removed to the houſe where I lodged, where a ſurgeon ſhould attend to examine it; and if, as he greatly feared, there was indeed no chance of the vital powers being reanimated, I ſhould at leaſt be gratified in ſeeing the laſt offices performed; and ſhould as long as I remained where I was left, receive, both in regard to executing that mournful duty, and to my own ſafety, every good office he could render me.

The guard, which he had directed to follow us through the field, now approached on his ſignal; they were directed to raiſe the body he pointed out; and to carry it to the village from whence we came. Fatigue and terror were now equally unfelt; for though I had been too much agitated to diſcern thoſe ſymptoms of life which my protector had really found, and had merely aſſerted it as an excuſe to remain by the body of my huſband, I was now ſure that I ſhould be indulged in my grief, and that Montgomery would receive the rites of ſepulture. The body was no ſooner placed on a bed in the room I inhabited, than throwing among the ſoldiers my purſe, unſeen by their commander, I haſtened to give myſelf up to the dreadful luxury of ſorrow. I found the young Engliſhman already there, gazing attentively on the diſfigured face, with looks rather of doubt than of deſpair. On my entrance he retired, ſaying, "Though I would not have you, Madam, too ſanguine in encouraging hopes which will make a painful uncertainty doubly cruel, yet I cannot wholly diſcourage them: that wound on the head, which ſeems to have been done by the hoof of an horſe, gives me the moſt apprehenſion, for the reſt appear not to have been mortal; but the ſurgeon, who ſhall attend you the moment he can be ſpared from his duty, will be better able than I am to tell you whether you have really any reaſon to flatter yourſelf."

Before the ſurgeon arrived, I had, with the aſſiſtance of the French maid who attended me, waſhed the blood from the face, and from the various wounds he had received. The ideas which had occurred only in the ravings of a diſtempered imagination now became real hopes: a ſlight pulſation appeared in the artery of the temples; his heart certainly, though languidly, beat. Ah! imagine my tranſports, for words cannot paint them; imagine what I felt when the ſurgeon, who ſoon after arrived, declared that Montgomery was not dead. Far, however, was he from pronouncing that he would recover. Beſides the fracture in his arm, which was

a very bad one; a wound made by a bayonet in the breaſt, which was not very deep; and a violent wound on the head, where however the ſkull had eſcaped; he had loſt ſo much blood, that it was almoſt impoſſible to ſuppoſe he could ſurvive it; and his weakneſs was ſo exceſſive, that he remained wholly inſenſible, ſupported only by drops of nouriſhment which I conveyed into his mouth with a ſpoon; and the ſurgeon dared not proceed immediately to the neceſſary operation of ſetting his arm, leſt the ſhock ſhould diſmiſs the feeble ſpirit, which ſeemed every moment ready to depart from its mangled abode.

Let me be brief in an account which I ſee has affected you too much.—At the end of a week, Montgomery, reſtored from the graſp of death, recovered his recollection, and knew *me* and his boy; and as the ſurgeons could not conveniently attend him where he was, my generous friend had him removed, as ſoon as it was poſſible, into Minden, now in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. There, at the end of a month, he was out of danger; but yet confined to his bed: and, there at the termination of that period, he parted from his noble preſerver (for whom he felt all the friendſhip his generoſity and perſonal merit deſerved), as he was then ordered to another part of Germany, and ſoon after returned to England. Before he went, he aſſiſted Montgomery to procure his exchange; which was attended with ſome difficulty, becauſe there were doubts of his being a Britiſh ſubject. Having however, by the inſtruction of this excellent friend, procured ſufficient teſtimony of his being, though the ſon of Scottiſh parents, a ſubject of the French King's, his exchange as ſuch was admitted, and at the end of five months we returned to Paris. But Montgomery returned a cripple; for his arm, which had been with difficulty, and only by the extraordinary ſkill of the Engliſh ſurgeon, ſaved from amputation, was rendered wholly uſeleſs, and he wore it always in a ſling. The extraordinary circumſtance of his eſcape from death, as well as his great military merit, procured him the notice of the King of France; who gave him, with a penſion conſiderable at that time and in that ſervice, the croſs of St Louis.

It was now that I reaſonably hoped for ſome portion of happineſs. Adoring Montgomery; having been the fortunate inſtrument in the hands of Providence to reſcue him from death; with a lovely boy on whom we both doated, and a fortune equal to our wants, (for, with what aroſe from the intereſt of Lord Pevenſey's gift to me, and his penſion, we had near four hundred pounds a-year), I ſeemed to have nothing left to wiſh for; and ſome years did indeed paſs, during which my felicity could hardly admit of increaſe. The early promiſe of merit which Charles's infancy gave, every year ſeemed to confirm: it was the principal pride and pleaſure of his father to be his inſtructor in every liberal ſcience, as well as in tactics; for, born in a camp, he ſeemed a predeſtined ſoldier. Though brought up himſelf in the Catholic religion, Montgomery was ſo little of a bigot, that he ſuffered me to educate my ſon a Proteſtant; and that circumſtance only had prevented his early entrance into the French army. Meaſures, however, were taking to procure him a commiſſion among the Swiſs in that ſervice, when a violent and ſudden illneſs deprived him of his parent and protector, and me of the moſt beloved of huſbands, and the tendereſt of friends.

Pardon me, my deareſt Miſs Cheſterville! Though I have long been familiar with ſorrow; though almoſt five years have paſſed ſince this lamented event; I cannot always conquer theſe unavailing tears. But wherefore ſhould I diſtreſs you? I have only to add, that at the death of my huſband great part of our income ceaſed; and, though I ſolicited a continuance of at leaſt part of his penſion, I found that under a new reign his ſervices had been ſuperſeded by newer claims. So many difficulties aroſe, and ſo uncertain ſeemed my ſucceſs, that, after an expenſive application at Paris and Verſailles for ſome months, I gave up all hope, and determined to go to England; which, notwithſtanding my long ſeparation from it, I ſtill conſidered as my country.

On my arrival in London with my ſon, I made myſelf known to ſome of my own and of Montgomery's relations, who were eſtabliſhed in employments about the court; and they, having underſtood my ſituation, promiſed that they would immediately apply for a commiſſion for my ſon in the army, where I was compelled to ſuffer him to be placed, not only becauſe his own in-

clinations led him to prefer a military life, but becauſe our income, now reduced to leſs than two hundred a-year, did not enable me to ſupport him without a profeſſion.

Allured by theſe promiſes, and piqued at the neglect I had met with in France, I relinquiſhed all thoughts of returning to that country. But if I found ſolicitation and attendance irkſome there, theſe circumſtances were at leaſt equally painful in England; and after many months of fatiguing and inceſſant endeavours to obtain a confirmation of their promiſes, I was weary of the taſk, and went to my friends in Scotland. My relations at leaſt were very numerous there; but many of them looked upon me and my ſon as foreigners and aliens, about whom it no longer concerned them to be intereſted. I ſtaid however a few months among them; and then, determining to fix on ſome cheap retirement, I found this cottage; to which, expending a ſmall ſum of money on it, I removed my books and effects, and I have ever ſince lived here with my ſon; regretting nothing but that his talents and his virtues are loſt to ſociety.—Yet why ſhould I regret it? He here ſtill cultivates his excellent underſtanding; the virtues of his heart are preſerved in all their purity; and his paſſions, naturally too warm and violent, have here no objects likely to render them too powerful for his reaſon. From the little I ſaw of modern young men of faſhion during my ſhort ſtay in London, perhaps I ought rather to rejoice that my ſon is thrown at a diſtance from the contagion of their example, and that, with all their ſpirit, he is free from their vices. Far from murmuring at his lot, his whole ſtudy is to make me happy, by convincing me he is ſo himſelf. As we equally underſtand ſeveral languages, our reading is pretty extenſive: and books are almoſt our only indulgence. Charles is a proficient in muſic. He underſtands tolerably every other ſcience; and in drawing is almoſt a maſter: and by theſe reſources he contrives to paſs without wearineſs thoſe hours when the weather forbids his going abroad. We have been twice to ſpend a few weeks with my relations in Scotland; but ſhall I own to you, that ſociety ſuch as I generally meet with, ſerves only to make my return to this ſolitude more delightful; that my heart is now wedded to it; and that I have no wiſh for any other enjoyment than that I have found: indulging in this remote hermitage the tears which the memory of Montgomery render ſacred; and fulfilling, at leaſt as well as I am able, though not ſo well as I wiſh, my duty towards our beloved Charles.

To the AUTHOR *of a Paragraph which lately appeared relative to the Manufacture of* SNUFF.

SIR,

WHEN I tell you that I am a moſt devoted ſnuff-taker, I would at the ſame time have you to know, that I am not at all frightened by your ſtories about the coffins of Aldermen, old Maids, and Diſſenters, being made into rappee! And I conſider all you have written, Sir, as calculated to raiſe prejudices in the noſes of his Majeſty's ſubjects, an intention very felonious at this time, when every ſeditious fellow pretends to *ſmell* a rat in our conſtitution.

Sir, I am not deterred by knowing that the ſnuff-makers uſe *coffins*—ſnuff is ſnuff, let the ingredients be what they may; and if I have had a pinch now and then, for the laſt twenty years, out of the *Bills of Mortality*, what is that to you, or any man, Sir? Every body knows that a coffin, as well as its contents, is a very uſeleſs thing, and to render them uſeful is the buſineſs of a good citizen. For my part, Sir, I don't care if you and all your family ſhould hereafter be mixed into the beſt 37, for my uſe. What is it, after all, but *duſt to duſt*.

A better ſcheme than yours was diſcovered about three years ago in France; the art of calcining dead bodies, and making them into glaſs, *i. e. the bones* of them. I do not find that any of the glaſs-houſes have availed themſelves of this invention; but I am ſure it would be very comfortable to ſee one's anceſtors diſplayed on a ſide-board. All members of ſoaking clubs I would have made into *wine glaſſes*—your fat Aldermen into *decanters*, and your poor dogs, who can't drink, into *water glaſſes*. Fine ladies might be calcined into *ſmelling-bottles*, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Sadler's Wells into *tumblers*.

This was an invention of ſome utility, Sir; but you propoſe to—I have no patience with you—you propoſe to make one's father into *rappee*—one's mother into 37—and my maiden aunt (Heaven help her!) into *high dried!*—Wiſhing you, on your own principles, under the lid of my box, I remain your humble ſervant,

Lond. Chron. HARDHAM's GHOST.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 233.]

The Petition of the Moſt Noble John Duke of Athol, to the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled,

Sheweth,

That the Iſle of Man was, in the ſeventh year of the reign of Henry VI. granted to Sir John Stanley "cum omni Dominio et Juſtitia regali," under which grant it was held and enjoyed, until, in order to determine ſome family-diſputes, and for a pecuniary conſideration paid by William Earl of Derby, King James I. in the ſeventh year of his reign, re-granted the Iſle of Man to that Earl; and in the ſame year an act of parliament was paſſed, aſſuring and eſtabliſhing the ſaid Iſle unalienably in the heirs general of James Lord Stanley; under which parliamentary entail your petitioner's grandfather, James Duke of Athol, ſucceeded to, and took poſſeſſion of the ſaid Iſle of Man; on whoſe deceaſe, in 1764, the ſucceſſion devolved on John Duke of Athol, and Charlotte Ducheſs of Athol and Baroneſs Strange his wife, your petitioner's father and mother; and your petitioner became entitled to the immediate poſſeſſion of the Iſle of Man, ſoon after the demiſe of the ſaid John Duke of Athol in 1774, by virtue of a deed executed by Charlotte Ducheſs of Athol and Baroneſs Strange his mother, for reaſons therein recited.

That great frauds and abuſes having been practiſed upon his Majeſty's revenue of cuſtoms, as well in Great Britain as in Ireland, by the illicit and clandeſtine trade carried on by Britiſh and Iriſh ſubjects between the two kingdoms and the Iſle of Man, and theſe evil practices having grown to ſo unparalleled an extent, as to be productive of a loſs to the public, which was computed at no leſs than 350,000 l. annually to the revenue of Great Britain alone; and it being conceived that, to annihilate this evil altogether, no other means would be effectual than that of laying heavy prohibitions and reſtrictions on imports and exports to and from the iſland, and placing officers of revenue and armed veſſels in the ports and harbours thereof, with power to enforce the ſame; for which purpoſe, and to avoid interfering with the acknowledged rights of the Lords of Man, and at the ſame time to avoid the heavy expence which the public muſt otherwiſe have ſuſtained by coaſters and other veſſels, it was thought expedient that the ſovereignty of the iſland, and the revenues of the cuſtoms thereof, with ſome of the rights of property therein, ſhould be veſted in his Majeſty, upon a fair compenſation to be made by the public to the proprietors. An act was paſſed in the fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, whereby the ſaid iſland, and the ſovereignty of the ſame were veſted in the Crown, reſerving only to the proprietors thereof, their landed property and manerial rights, by words of exception contained in ſaid act; and the ſum of 70,000 l. was thereby directed to be paid by the public, and to be veſted in lands for the uſes in the ſaid act mentioned, as a compenſation for the ſovereignty and rights of property ſo veſted in the Crown; and to which it is proper your petitioner ſhould add, for the information of this Hon. Houſe, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed ſubſequently to grant to the ſaid Duke and Ducheſs of Athol, your petitioner's father and mother, for their lives, and the life of the ſurvivor of them, an annuity of 2000 l. on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, in conſideration, (as it is expreſſed in the grant) that the revenues of Ireland, as well as thoſe of Great Britain, would be greatly improved by the ſurrender of the iſland.

That the ſaid reveſting act was made under the preſſure of the moment, when the urgency of the miſchief called for an immediate and effectual remedy, and when, from the recent poſſeſſion of your petitioner's father and mother, they could form no accurate idea of the extent or value of the rights and intereſts which were neceſſary to be ceded; and the act was paſſed without any evidence produced to prove what rights of property in particular were neceſſary to be veſted in the Crown for the ſecurity of the public revenue (the ſole object of the act) from future frauds and evaſions; and for want of thoſe lights and proper precautions, the proprietors were, under the general tranſfer and reveſtment of the iſland and its ſovereignty, diveſted of ſundry valuable privileges and rights of property, not only unneceſſary to have been tranſferred for the protection and ſecurity of the public revenue, but from their nature wholly unconnected with it, and which, though they afford little benefit to the public, were of material importance to your petitioner and his family.

That, in the hurry of the tranſaction of 1765, ariſing from the urgency already ſtated, the titles of your petitioner's family appear not to have been perfectly underſtood, inſomuch that words of great legal import contained in the act of the 7th of King James I. "for the ſettlement and entail of the ſaid iſland unalienably," were omitted to be inſerted in the preamble of the ſaid bill of 1765, and which, as your petitioner is adviſed, militate againſt the power of James Duke of Athol to new-model that ſucceſſion by the deed of truſt of 1756, recited in the ſaid preamble; but to the uſes of which ſettlement the ſaid 70,000 l. hath been actually applied by the truſtees thereof, under the ſanction given to the new entail by that agreement made between the Crown and the ſaid

truſtees, and under the power given to the truſtees of the ſame entail by the proviſions of the ſaid act for veſting Man in the Crown.

That, as your petitioner does not conteſt the propoſition, that private advantage ſhould give way to public expediency; ſo alſo he hopes that it will not be denied, that a full and fair compenſation ſhould be allowed to any individual for ſuch rights of his as may be deemed neceſſary for the public ſervice.

That your petitioner is confident, that, upon a minute inveſtigation, it will be found that the ſum of 70,000 l. and the ſaid annuity granted to his family in 1765, were by no means an adequate compenſation for the ſaid transfer, and that this inadequacy might have proceeded from the probable reaſoning at the time, of the contingent nature of the revenue of the Iſle of Man, and which it might have been ſuppoſed would be conſiderably reduced by the annihilation of the contraband trade carried on by Britiſh ſubjects to England, Scotland, and Ireland. That it appears by the ſchedule annexed to the act of 1765, the revenues of the Iſle of Man amounted for five years to about 6500 l. annually; and although from the circumſtance of the merchants having an extraordinary quantity of goods on hand, which, by prohibitions laid on in 1763, were of neceſſity kept for the ſole conſumption of the inhabitants, and by the duties even on theſe having been in a great meaſure evaded, the revenues of cuſtoms were conſiderably leſs productive than they would otherwiſe have been for a courſe of years after the reveſtment; yet it will be found on inquiry, that, excluſive of the harbour-dues, and the produce of the herring and ſalmon fiſheries, they have amounted, on an average, for the whole period ſince 1765, to about 3000 l. per annum: and that they have been progreſſively improving, inſomuch that for ſome years paſt they have amounted to nearly 5000 l. annually; and that, with proper management and attention, no doubt can be entertained on their future increaſe: that he is confident it cannot be, with reaſon, contended, that the ſums above ſtated were an adequate compenſation for ſuch a revenue, and for thoſe ſovereign rights and prerogatives, and the property of thoſe caſtles and harbours which became veſted in the Crown. That your petitioner truſts it will appear, that in affording him that redreſs which is the ground of his petition, and by reſtoring to his family thoſe ſpecific rights which do not bear upon or connect themſelves in any degree with the pernicious practices, for the prevention of which the act of 1765 was paſſed, the primary object of the legiſlature will be perfectly attained, and every clauſe of the act of 1765, and of every other poſterior act which ſecures and guards the revenues of the public from abuſe or evaſion, continue in full force and in full effect.

That your petitioner has no wiſh to interfere in any inſtance, or in any manner, with the ſovereignty of the Crown within the Iſle of Man, or with any of the powers given by the act of 1765, which are neceſſary for public purpoſes.

That he only deſires that Parliament, in its wiſdom, may reſtore to him ſuch rights as are conſiſtent with the ſafety of the revenue, and enable him to avail himſelf of ſuch privileges, and receive the benefit of ſuch branches of his property as have been loſt to him, and have not been productive to the public; that by a permanent arrangement and ſettlement of thoſe circumſtances which your petitioner has laid before parliament in his petition, the private intereſts of his family in the Iſle of Man, he truſts, will appear to be in no degree incompatible with the public advantage.

Your petitioner therefore throws himſelf upon the wiſdom and juſtice of parliament: and prays that leave may be given to bring a bill into this Hon. Houſe for appointing commiſſioners to inquire what rights and ſpecies of property are neceſſary or expedient to remain veſted in the Crown for the protection and ſecurity of the public revenues, and what is the value thereof; and alſo how far, and to what extent or value your petitioner's remaining rights and intereſts in the ſaid Iſland have been, or will, by the diſmemberment thereof, be impaired or diminiſhed; or that this Hon. Houſe will afford ſuch other relief to your petitioner as they ſhall think fit. ATHOL.

On March 17. the Commons went into a committee on the above petition, [p. 170.] when a bill was ordered; and on the 19th Gen. Murray brought in the bill, which was read a firſt time. On the motion for a ſecond reading, Mr Wyndham ſaid, as he underſtood that the people of Liverpool were intereſted in the buſineſs, he hoped a diſtant day would be fixed, to give them an opportunity of being heard. After ſome debate, the ſecond reading was appointed for this day three weeks.

A petition from the Houſe of Keys againſt the bill was preſented.

On April 12. the order of the day being read for the ſecond reading, counſel on both ſides were heard, and three witneſſes examined on the part of the petitioner. The queſtion was then put, that the bill be committed.

Mr Curwen objected to the bill, and contended, that there was no juſt ground to go into the inquiry. The late Duke had received an ample compenſation; the treaty had been

been closed for twenty-five years, and ought not to be opened.

Mr Pitt was for the bill, contending, that as it was alledged by the Noble Duke, that rights had been taken from his family which were not within the intent of the act, it was but just for the House to institute an enquiry into those allegations.

Mr M. A. Taylor was strenuously against the bill.

Sir James Johnstone was for the enquiry: if the House had done injustice, the sooner they repaired the injury, the more it would be to their honour.

Mr Ald. Sawbridge was willing to agree to the enquiry, if the result of such enquiry was permitted to be equally open to benefit the public, as to benefit the Noble Duke.

Mr Henniker was for the enquiry, particularly on account of part of the compensation having been given in an annuity of 2,000 l. for two lives, which was a fact the present Duke could justly complain of, as he had thereby been manifestly injured in an hereditary right.

Mr Dundas contended very strongly in support of the bill; and at eleven o'clock the House divided, Ayes 63, Noes 34. Majority 29 for the bill.

On April 26. the motion being put, that the Speaker do now leave the chair, for the purpose of the House resolving into a committee on the bill, Mr Curwen opposed it, because the tenor of the bill was such, that no modification of it in a committee could render it fit to be passed. The reason alledged as the ground of the bill, viz. that the original bargain was conducted in haste, and that the Duke and Duchess of Athol had not time to ascertain the value of those rights which they agreed to resign, did not appear to be founded on fact; for the bargain was first proposed in 1764, and the bill by which it was concluded was not brought into parliament till January 1765. Neither did it appear that the price was inadequate. The sovereignty and the customs of the island were the things sold. The annual produce of the customs at the time of the sale was 569 l. and, allowing for the increase of population since that time, might now have been 983 l. This was the utmost that they could have produced to the Duke of Athol; for it was not to be supposed that the House of Keys would have agreed to tax themselves, and their fellow-subjects, for no purpose of general benefit to the island, but merely to raise an additional revenue for the Duke of Athol.

Mr Powys said, of all the extraordinary transactions that had ever come before the House, this bill was the most remarkable. Not one of the grounds on which it professed to proceed were founded in fact; nor, if they were, could they justify the principle. The inhabitants of the island were parties interested as well as the Duke of Athol, and their consent ought to have been obtained.

Mr Dundas said, he trusted none of the harsh terms that had been applied to the bill, either within doors or without, would operate against matter of fact. It had, he understood, been called a job; but it was not, surely, the nature of a job to court inquiry. The bill had two objects, to ascertain and confirm the rights reserved to the Duke of Athol when the sovereignty was resigned, and to inquire what further compensation might in equity be due from the public. The Duke of Athol had fulfilled his part of the bargain, Government had not yet fulfilled theirs. The act of parliament, by which sovereignty was given up, reserved the manerial rights, and engaged to protect them to the Duke of Athol. The Duke had resigned the sovereignty, but had not yet obtained that protection for the manerial rights which the act of parliament promised, not even receiving from the whole island a grouse or a partridge. Sir Fletcher Norton, the Attorney-General, who drew the bill, had expressly declared, that it was intended to pass another bill, to ascertain and protect the manerial rights, such as the services of tenants, the property of game, &c. &c. which could not, after the resignation of the sovereignty, be protected, but by an act of parliament; and accordingly many of those rights had been in effect dormant since that time. This part of the bill was therefore a fair claim on the justice of the House. He next entered into a narrative of the circumstances under which the bargain was concluded, and said, that 70,000 l. had been asked, not as the full value of the rights to be given up, but as the greatest sum that it was understood Government would give; and that the Duke and Duchess of Athol were alarmed by a bill then before the House, for preventing the mischiefs of the contraband trade from the Isle of Man, lest the British parliament should, in acts of regulation, reduce their rights to a mere nominal sovereignty. It was impossible to conceive that a man, who possessed a crown, sceptre, and legislative power, would resign them voluntarily; and though on this head a bargain had certainly been made, it remained for the equity of the House to consider, whether a fair price had been paid by the public for the rights that were resigned.—The commissioners to be appointed by the bill were persons unknown to the Duke of Athol; and it was necessary to proceed in that manner, because it would be impossible to ascertain the Duke's rights without going to the island, and conducting their inquiry on the spot.

Mr Burke said, he often sat to hear arguments *ad absurdum*, till his patience was quite exhausted.

exhausted. This night's debate furnished him with another instance to the many he has had already. He said, an observation of the Rt Hon. Gentleman was what he should first take notice of. He had asserted this was *no job*.—It was not his intention to deal out contradictions, but he trusted that the definition of a *job* might not be altogether irrelevant. He then declared a job to be "the assumption of a measure with private views, under the pretext of public service." He now appealed to the candid of the House, to judge how far that definition applied to the present case. With respect to the Rt Hon. Gentleman's elegiac monody upon the loss of his Grace's grouse and partridge, he had only to lament that the case is not universal; for he observed, that if there remained any thing of the horrid feudal system of the dark ages that disgraced British liberty, it was the game-laws. Here Mr Burke entered into an elegant and pointed disquisition of the game-laws, their origin, and their extent, to the present times, and remarked, that with all the zeal in which they are couched, and the spirit with which they are maintained, he saw but one probable advantage arising from them, namely, the probability that they tended to make gentlemen fond of the country.—He wished to know where it could be proved that ample compensation had not been made for the rights taken from the Athol family. To be sure, if royalty *de fait up to auction*, it would be a very difficult thing to ascertain its value, not but he was well convinced there would be *many, many bidders*. But in this case the seller had prevented that trouble, and he valued

The Crown, the Sceptre, and the Ball,

at seventy thousand pounds. He was certainly the best judge; he had made his own terms; and if any were now preposterous enough to set up a new claim, notwithstanding the pension of two thousand pounds per annum on the Irish establishment as a rider to the contract, were the Commons of Great Britain to be such dupes as to accede?

Mr Wyndham argued on the dangerous precedent which would be established by reviving the bargain made twenty-five years ago with the Duke of Athol, the terms of which, it appeared, were dictated by himself, the strongest presumptive proof at least that he received an equivalent. And he called upon the House to consider the situation of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, amounting to 40,000, whom it was the object of this petition to deliver over from the free and cherishing government of British laws, to feudal tyranny.

Mr Grenville vindicated the bargain with the Duke of Athol, and the motives of the Minister who concluded it, whose conduct was a test by which he tried the integrity of his own. He was convinced, that in making the bargain, there was neither oppression nor surprise exercised on the part of Government; a period of several months having been allowed to each party to consider what one was to purchase, and the other to give up. But he argued for an inquiry into the bargain, because he was satisfied, that on the part of the Noble Duke, rights were lost which he never intended to sell, nor Government to buy. It was, therefore, the duty of parliament to examine into the merits of the Duke's assertions, which, if not supported by proof, no man would condemn more than himself; but which, if found to be true, called upon the justice and liberality of parliament to redress the hardships of which the Duke of Athol complained.

Mr Grey agreed, that neither oppression nor surprise had been exercised; and he saw no necessity, nor even the appearance of an excuse, for an inquiry.

On the division, there appeared for the motion 90, against it 85, majority 5. The House immediately went into a committee.

On May 4 the order of the day being read for the commitment of the bill, Mr Pitt said, that in consequence of the impression which the public entertained of the motives which had given rise to the bill, and with a view to give further time for inquiry, it was his intention to move, that the business be postponed for three months. He was of opinion, that some compensation was still due to the Noble Duke for rights which certainly were never intended to be surrendered, nor meant to be taken. He admitted, that nothing ought to be done by the House to affect the inhabitants of the Isle of Man; but as the subject would be matter of future inquiry, he would not then enter into it. He concluded with moving, that the further amendment of the bill be postponed for three months; which was agreed to.

On April 29. Mr Rose brought in the lottery bill, which was immediately read the first time. He thought it necessary to inform the House, that there was a new clause in the present bill, imposing a penalty of 50l. on the printer of every newspaper advertising plans for illegal shares.

On Wednesday, May 5. Mr Pitt appeared at the bar with a message from his Majesty, which he brought up, and the Speaker immediately read it to the House, the members being uncovered. It was as follows:

"*GEORGE REX.*

His Majesty has received information, that two vessels belonging to his Majesty's subjects, and navigated under the British flag, and two others, of which the description is not sufficiently ascertained, have been captured at Nootka Sound, on the North-western coast

coaſt of America, by an officer commanding two Spaniſh ſhips of war:—That the cargoes of the Britiſh veſſels have been ſeized, and their officers and crews have been ſent as priſoners to a Spaniſh port.

The capture of one of theſe veſſels had before been noticed by the ambaſſador of the Catholic King, by order of his court, who at the ſame time deſired that meaſures might be taken for preventing his Majeſty's ſubjects from frequenting thoſe coaſts, which were alledged to have been previouſly occupied and frequented by the ſubjects of Spain: complaints were alſo made of the fiſheries carried on by his Majeſty's ſubjects in the ſeas adjoining to the Spaniſh continent, as being contrary to the rights of the crown of Spain. In conſequence of this line of communication, a demand was immediately made, by his Majeſty's order, for adequate ſatisfaction, and for reſtitution of the veſſels, previous to any other diſcuſſion.

By the anſwer from the court of Spain, it appears that this veſſel and her crew had been ſet at liberty by the viceroy of Mexico; but this is repreſented to have been done by him, on the ſuppoſition that nothing but the ignorance of the rights of Spain had encouraged the individuals of other nations to come to thoſe coaſts for the purpoſe of making eſtabliſhments for carrying on trade, and in conformity to his previous inſtructions, requeſting him to ſhew all poſſible regard to the Britiſh nation.

No ſatisfaction was made or offered, and a direct claim was aſſerted by the court of Spain to the excluſive rights of ſovereignty, navigation, and commerce, in the territories and coaſts in that part of the world, and ſeas.

His Majeſty has now directed his miniſter at Madrid to make a freſh repreſentation on this ſubject, and to claim ſuch full and adequate ſatisfaction as the nature of the caſe evidently requires; and under theſe circumſtances, his Majeſty, having alſo received information that conſiderable armaments are carrying on in the ports of Spain, has judged it indiſpenſably neceſſary to give orders to make ſuch preparations as may put it in his Majeſty's power to act with vigour and effect in ſupport of the honour of his crown, and the intereſts of his people.—And his Majeſty recommends it to his faithful Commons, on whoſe zeal and public ſpirit he has the moſt perfect reliance, to enable him to take ſuch meaſures, and to make ſuch augmentation of his forces, as may be eventually neceſſary for this purpoſe.

It is his Majeſty's earneſt wiſh that the juſtice of his Majeſty's demands may enſure, from the wiſdom and equity of his Catholic Majeſty, the ſatisfaction which is ſo unqueſtionably due; and that this affair may be terminated in ſuch a manner as to prevent any grounds of miſunderſtanding in future, and to continue and confirm that harmony and friendſhip which has ſo happily ſubſiſted between the two courts, and which his Majeſty will always endeavour to maintain and improve by all ſuch means as are conſiſtent with the dignity of his Majeſty's crown, and the eſſential intereſts of his ſubjects."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe, and moved, "That his Majeſty's meſſage be taken into conſideration to-morrow."

Mr Fox ſaid, that as the Rt Hon. Gentleman had made his motion for the conſideration of his Majeſty's meſſage, without offering a ſingle remark upon the meſſage, he would follow his example, and ſay nothing at that time.

The queſtion was then put, and carried *nem. con.*

Thurſday, May 6. the order of the day being read for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's meſſage, the Speaker immediately read the meſſage to the Houſe.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then roſe and ſaid, Much as every man in that Houſe might be impreſſed with the cauſes that had occaſioned the meſſage juſt read, and however much they might be impreſſed with the conſequences that it might lead to, he was convinced that it would not be doing juſtice to the feelings and to the public ſpirit of the Houſe, if he entertained for a moment the idea that any difference of opinion would on that day be found to exiſt on the meaſures neceſſary to be adopted for the maintenance of the honour of his Majeſty's crown, and the intereſts of his people: He doubted not, therefore, of meeting the unanimous ſupport of the Houſe in the motion he ſhould have to ſubmit to them. His Majeſty's meſſage was ſo full, and the facts ſo ſtriking, that there was left to him but little need of obſervation to open it more fully to the Houſe. —His Majeſty's ſubjects had been forcibly and unjuſtly obſtructed in carrying on a trade which they had purſued for ſeveral years in parts where this country had an incontrovertible right of trading, and to which places the crown of Spain had no juſt or warrantable claim to an excluſive right of commerce or navigation.—Britiſh veſſels, navigated under the Britiſh flag by Britiſh ſeamen, had however been ſeized in thoſe parts at a moment of profound peace, and without any notice; the officers and crews of thoſe veſſels had been carried to a Spaniſh port as priſoners of war, and the cargoes of the veſſels appropriated to the uſe of the captors, without even the form of condemnation or judicature, which has always been deemed neceſſary, even in times of war.—He wiſhed to abſtain from every word of aggravation; the ſtatement of theſe facts was ſufficient to induce a Britiſh Houſe of Commons to de-

mand

mand ample reſtitution to the individuals injured, and full ſatisfaction to the nation for its inſulted honour. It was true, that one of the veſſels had been delivered up by the viceroy of Mexico, but no ſatisfaction to the nation had thereby been given; on the contrary, the court of Madrid had advanced a claim to the excluſive right of navigation in thoſe ſeas, that was unfounded and exorbitant, indefinite in its conſequences, aiming deſtruction to our valuable fiſheries in the Southern Ocean, and tending to the annihilation of a commerce in its infancy, which we were juſt beginning to explore, and to carry on to the profit of the country, in hitherto unfrequented parts of the globe; it was therefore neceſſary and incumbent upon the nation to adopt ſuch meaſures as might in future prevent any ſuch diſputes. When, in addition to this conduct on the part of Spain, the Houſe were alſo acquainted, by the meſſage, of the vigorous preparations making in the different ſea-ports of that kingdom, there could not be a doubt of the propriety of our preparing to act with vigour and effect in ſupport of the honour of his Majeſty's crown, and the intereſts of his people. The Houſe, he was confident, would heartily agree in his Majeſty's wiſh, that the preſent affair might be terminated without the neceſſity of uſing the force the Commons would grant ſhould it be eventually neceſſary. His Majeſty's ſervants would not be content without the moſt honourable reparation on the part of Spain; they would not at the ſame time omit any thing, conſiſtent with the honour and dignity of Great Britain, that might lead to a peaceable termination of the diſpute; at all hazards, however, they were determined to aſſert the rights of Engliſhmen, and to maintain, to the laſt extremity, the glory of their country.—He ſhould, and he knew the Houſe would, rejoice, if by the wiſdom of Spain a conteſt ſhould be avoided; there was no man happier than he was in the continuance of a peace; but he ſhould conſider himſelf unworthy of his ſituation, unworthy the character of a member of that Houſe, or of a ſubject to the Britiſh empire, if, on occaſions that demanded hoſtilities, or hoſtile preparation, he was found guilty of preferring, for momentary purpoſes, an inglorious inactivity, and thereby ſuffer the honour of the crown to be inſulted, or the intereſts of the nation invaded.—He knew the Houſe were convinced, that the preſent was ſuch an occaſion as demanded preparation:—If juſtice was not done us by others, we muſt do juſtice to ourſelves.—Being confident that the King would meet with the unanimity and utmoſt exertions in his cauſe of a loyal, a brave, and a generous nation, he would trouble the Houſe no further than by moving,

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, returning him thanks for his gracious meſſage," &c. &c. which was, as uſual, an echo of the meſſage.

Mr Secretary Grenville ſeconded the motion, and doubted not of its meeting the unanimous ſupport of the Houſe.

Mr Fox ſaid, he ſhould give his vote moſt heatily for the motion, on which he believed the Houſe would be unanimous He declared that the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) could not feel the neceſſity of arming ſtronger than he did; nor could that Rt Hon Gentleman feel a warmer reſentment than he did for the unprovoked aggreſſion of Spain; an immediate and vigorous armament he was therefore moſt decidedly for; though, with the Rt Hon. Gentleman, he hoped it might produce the deſired effects without being put into action. He would add nothing, he ſaid, to what had been juſtly advanced by the Rt Hon. Gentleman, on the right of this country to trade and make ſettlements in thoſe ſeas to which the Spaniards had made a moſt unjuſt claim of excluſive right; he could not, however, avoid expreſſing a wiſh that the meſſage had been more full: he was of opinion that it ought to have acquainted the Houſe with what our ſhips were about in thoſe parts when ſeized. The Houſe had now been given to underſtand, that the veſſels had been ſeized without any preliminary notice: had ſuch notice, however, been given, it would have made no difference in his vote on that day, convinced as he was, that there could not be a ſingle man in that Houſe, or in the country, but muſt ſee the neceſſity for a vigorous armament. This country had never leſs reaſon to have expected an act of hoſtility from any quarter, than a few days back, when from every appearance we were led to look for a long and an uninterrupted peace. That proſpect, at leaſt for the preſent, was gone; and in its ſtead there was much matter for ſerious concern; for, however favourable a war at its commencement might appear, it was impoſſible to foretel its ultimate conſequences. On his firſt hearing of his Majeſty's meſſage, he was ſtruck with the mutability of all human affairs, and the errors of the wiſeſt men; he compared the proſpect held out by the miniſter but a fortnight back, of the proſpect of a long continuance of the peace we were in the enjoyment of, with the proſpect of war now announced, and lamented the ſudden and unforeſeen change of our affairs. Since he had heard the meſſage read, other ſuggeſtions aroſe in his mind, far different to thoſe that had before ariſen: he was inclined to believe that the Rt Hon. Gentleman, at the time he opened his budget, knew what the Houſe were acquainted with by the meſſage; that, when vaunting of the probability of a long

continuance

continuance of uninterrupted peace, he knew that Spain had unjuſtly ſeized the Britiſh veſſels, confiſcated their cargoes, and made priſoners of their crews. The Rt Hon. Gentleman knew theſe facts from the Spaniſh ambaſſador, who had at the ſame time, by order of his court, aſſerted claims not poſſible for this country to admit. On Monday in the laſt month the miniſter announced the proſpect of a continuance of peace; and this day, though with the ſame information he poſſeſſed before, he announces the preparations for war: the only difference was, that adminiſtration did not then know that the court of Madrid perſevered in the juſtification of their conduct. He hoped that the court of Madrid would retract ſuch perſeverance: there was no more reaſon to believe that they would not on a ſecond repreſentation than that they would on the firſt; the ſame reaſons that exiſted at firſt, exiſted at this moment; namely, the two ſtrongeſt ones poſſible, juſtice and prudence; for there was no juſtice in their claim, nor prudence in advancing it. He contended, that from the firſt information of theſe facts, and of the armaments carrying on in Spain, there was no juſt or good reaſon for the miniſter's ſtating the proſpect of a continuance of peace. He was one of thoſe who thought it improper to give any unjuſt alarm to the people; but he conſidered that a miniſter, when ſtating the finances of the country, was not performing his duty to the public, if he went out of his way to diſguiſe or hide evident danger. Mr Fox, having quitted this ſubject, called the attention of the Houſe to ſeveral late important political tranſactions. He firſt noticed the agreement between France and Great Britain, on the concluſion of the buſineſs relative to Holland, that both ſhould diſarm, in a particular degree, their force at ſea. An obſervation was made at the time, of the impolicy of ſuch agreement without including the other branch of the Houſe of Bourbon (Spain), who was left at liberty to increaſe her navy. He wiſhed to aſk whether that fact had not juſtified the obſervation, and whether Spain had not been continuing in a ſtate of naval armament, and of actual increaſe? Another circumſtance he was deſirous of mentioning was, an article in the treaty of peace, allowing the French flag to be a protection for all veſſels carrying goods not deemed contraband, during any war we ſhould be involved in, in which France remained neuter. On theſe points he made ſeveral remarks; when, returning more immediately to the diſpute with Spain, he reprobated the claim ſet up by that nation to the excluſive right of navigation, commerce, and territory in the South American and South Seas. In the preſent enlightened age, he ſaid, the obſolete claim to territory by grant of a Pope was done away, as was the right of territory by diſcovery without abſolute ſettlement: the taking poſſeſſion by fixing up a croſs, &c. &c. was by the good ſenſe of the preſent times not admitted, and the only ground of right was abſolute occupancy. The preſent, he ſaid, was not the only inſtance of unjuſt claims ſet up by the court of Spain.—He here alluded to the late claim of the Muſquito country, which had been ſet up and maintained on the argument of thoſe obſolete rights which he had reprobated. By the late treaty of peace, the King agreed to withdraw all his people from Spaniſh America: our giving up to them the Muſquito country, might have induced them to make the preſent claim; but, not agreeing with them in their opinion of what was Spaniſh America, he ſincerely hoped that the queſtion might now be brought to a final deciſion and adjuſtment. He approved particularly of that part of the meſſage, and the addreſs in anſwer to it, where the Houſe were led to entertain the proſpect of the affair ending by a prevention of all future diſputes; he hoped that an adequate ſatisfaction for the ſhips, without a termination to future claims, might not be accepted. The point with Spain was no longer the trivial one, of the value of the ſhips ſeized, but a deciſion on her rights in Spaniſh America—Spain has always advanced her obſolete rights when ſhe has wiſhed to quarrel with this country:—We now have the opportunity, and ought to embrace it, of putting an end to the aſſertion of thoſe rights for ever.—After ſeveral other obſervations, the Rt Hon. Gentleman concluded by declaring his hearty aſſent to the addreſs, and his wiſh for it to paſs unanimouſly.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again roſe. He expreſſed his great ſatisfaction in the Right Hon. Gentleman's full and explicit concurrence in the principle of the addreſs: from his concurrence he was ſtill more confirmed in the unanimity with which the vote would be come to, and from which the country had to augur the happieſt effects. With reſpect to the other parts of the Right Hon. Gentleman's ſpeech, he ſaid, he was miſtaken in the two leading points. He had miſtated what he had advanced on the opening of the budget, and was miſtaken in his information reſpecting the knowledge of government, prior to the budget, of thoſe things with which they were now acquainted: he had not ſpoken proſpectively of peace, but had attributed the increaſe of our revenue to the happy interval of peace, which, he had expreſsly ſaid, if it ſhould pleaſe Providence to continue unto us, our revenue would in all probability ſtill further increaſe: he had ſtated the increaſing and maintaining our reſources to be the ſureſt mode of continuing peace, and of enabling us to meet the

perilous exigencies of war. In anfwer to the Rt Hon. Gentleman's obfervation on the knowledge government had of thefe affairs prior to the Budget, he declared that they were in poffeffion of nothing but from rumour until after the budget, and until within a few days of the meffage. He replied to the other points of the Rt Hon. Gentleman's fpeech, and concluded by faying, that he felt no difficulty in declaring that he fhould conſider every thing inadequate that did not finally put an end to fimilar difputes.

Mr Fox replied.

Mr Pulteney was for the motion; reſting wholly upon the neceſſity of preparing in conſequence of the preparations of Spain.

Mr Grey concurred fully in what had fallen from Mr Pitt and Mr Fox, on the propriety of a vigorous armament; he declared his conviction to have been, at the time of the budget, that the miniſter had held out the proſpect of peace, which he was not warranted in doing. He concluded for the addreſs.

M. Montague roſe merely to declare a contrary impreſſion on his mind, on a former day, from the words of Mr Pitt, which did not go to the aſſurance of a continuance of peace.

The motion for the addreſs was then put, and carried *nemine contradicente*.

Mr Pitt roſe to move, "That the addreſs be carried up by ſuch of the Houſe as are of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council."

A general cry from all parts of the Houſe took place, of "By the whole Houſe! By the whole Houſe!"

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that was fully implied by the motion having been carried *nemine contradicente*; the going up by the whole Houſe would be productive therefore only of delay; he wiſhed rather the uſual mode to be adopted.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Mr Fox moved for an account of the trade carried on from England and Ireland to the north-weſtern coaſt of South America.

This motion cauſed a ſhort converſation, in which Mr Pitt, Mr Secretary Grenville, and Mr Grenville, were of opinion, that it would not bring the information deſired. Mr Fox therefore, upon the ſuggeſtion of Mr Pitt, withdrew his motion, for the purpoſe of framing another to obtain the deſired information.

Mr Burke took an opportunity, in the above converſation, to expreſs his hearty approbation of the firm, prudent, and manly addreſs juſt voted. He ſaid, it was his opinion that prudence would lead Spain to an amicable termination of the diſpute; if ſhe avoided ſuch termination, we muſt hazard the conſequences of hoſtility with her. In our preſent comparative ſituation with that of other nations, if we act with moderation and temper, it muſt redound highly to our honour; it could only be attributed to our equity, not to our fear, and equity ought ever to be the firſt principle of a great, a powerful, and a gallant nation.

Mr Fox next moved an addreſs to his Majeſty, for copies of the information received of the capture of the Britiſh veſſels at Nootka Sound. Ordered.

He next moved for accounts of the armaments going on in the ports of Spain, with the dates of the receipt of ſuch accounts.

This motion was objected to by Mr Pitt, Lord Mulgrave, Mr Dundas, and Mr Burgeſs, as hazarding the diſcovery of the channel by which ſuch information had been received.

Mr Fox and Mr Pulteney ſaw no ſuch danger.

The queſtion was put and negatived.

The Houſe, May 10. went into a committee of ſupply, Mr Gilbert in the chair.

Mr Pitt acquainted the Houſe, that, according to the notice he had given on Friday, he would move, "That the ſum of one million be granted to his Majeſty, for the purpoſe of ſupplying that armament which the exigency of the preſent ſituation of affairs with Spain requires." Carried.

He then moved, "That, in addition to the product of the Florida lands given for the relief of the American loyaliſts, the ſum of 49,556 l. be added." Carried.

Mr Sheridan hoped, that a judicious and honourable negotiation would preclude the neceſſity of draining the funds of the nation; and that, previous to the paſſing of another vote of credit, the public ſhould have information of the neceſſity of it.

Mr M. Angelo Taylor obſerved, that there was a great neceſſity for ſending out an Admiral to Newfoundland as ſpeedily as poſſible, and who may take under convoy the veſſels bound for that place; as alſo that the iſſue of the negotiation with Spain ſhould be communicated to that country, as many veſſels traded from thence to Spain with fiſh.

Mr Rolle made a few obſervations on this head.

Mr Pitt ſaid, he did not conſider the preſent time as fit for the diſcuſſion of that ſubject.

Mr Fox renewed ſome former obſervations made on the neceſſity of declaring the dates of the Spaniſh intelligences. He ſaid, it had been rumoured abroad, that the earlieſt one received by the Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) was on the 10th of February laſt; he wiſhed to be aſcertained of the truth of that report; as it was only from the dates of theſe pieces of information that the public could poſſibly judge whether or not the proper ſteps had been taken by the ſervants of his Majeſty to prevent the unfortunate event of a war; and whether ſuch a calamitous circumſtance, if it took place, ſhould be attributed

tributed to the incredulity or inactivity of the miniſter.

Mr Pitt ſaid, he was convinced of the neceſſity of ſecrecy on theſe points, and therefore could not communicate what the Hon. Gentleman wiſhed to know. At another time a motion might be made on the ſubject (though even then he ſhould think it his duty to oppoſe it), but it would undoubtedly be a more proper ſeaſon for giving his ſentiments more at large than he now could.

After a ſhort converſation between Meſſrs. Pitt, Fox, and Sheridan, the reſolutions were read, and ordered to a committee.—Adjourned.

Mr Gilbert, Tueſday, May 11, brought up the report of the committee of ſupply. When the reſolution was read over, namely, the vote of the ſum of one million to his Majeſty,

Mr Fox ſaid, he did not wiſh to make any oppoſition to this vote, but only to aſk a queſtion or two of the Rt Hon. Gentleman. He underſtood that an actual augmentation had been ordered of the army, as well as of the navy. He did not ſee on what principle the Houſe ſhould not have gone into a committee, and voted ſuch an augmentation of the army and navy as to them ſeemed proper. If this buſineſs had happened in January or February, there could be no doubt but that this would have been done, and he ſaw no difference the lateneſs of the ſeaſon ought to make in the mode of doing this buſineſs. He thought they had a right to know why it had not been done in this way.

Mr Pitt ſaid, it was impoſſible to know at preſent what augmentation would be neceſſary for the preſent year; it was the wiſh of the miniſters, that this buſineſs might be yet terminated by negotiation—if it was not, his Majeſty might yet have recourſe to that Houſe. In the preſent ſtate of affairs, he conceived his Majeſty's miniſters had acted with perfect propriety in what they had done.

The reſolutions were then read a firſt and ſecond time, and agreed to.

In the Houſe of Lords, May 5, the Duke of Leeds delivered a ſimilar meſſage from his Majeſty to that ſent to the Commons. It was taken into conſideration next day, when a dutiful addreſs in anſwer was unanimouſly agreed to; after which Lord Rawdon moved, for an account of the annual nett produce of the whale-fiſhery on the north-weſt coaſt of America; for copies of all letters or other information reſpecting the capture of the Britiſh veſſels by the Spaniards at Nootka Sound; and for the intelligence that miniſters had received of the ſtate of the Spaniſh armament. Theſe motions, after ſome debate, were all negatived.

NEW BOOKS.

An Eſſay on Shooting. Containing the various methods of forging, boring, and dreſſing gun-barrels, practiſed in France, Spain, and England, and the different proofs of barrels employed in thoſe countries; with remarks. An inveſtigation of the cauſes of recoil, and of burſting, with propoſals for preventing or remedying them. An inquiry into the effects of the length, bore, and charge, upon the range, &c. of the piece: and remarks upon the articles of powder, ſhot, wadding, &c. Alſo inſtructions for attaining the art of ſhooting; the methods of training pointers; and a ſhort deſcription of the game of this country, as connected with the amuſement of ſhooting. The whole interſperſed with ſummary obſervations on the various ſubjects of the ſport. Small 8vo. 4s. boards. *Cadell.*

THIS is a curious ſyſtematical work, on a ſubject not hitherto profeſſedly treated in our language; and, as the author confeſſes, was firſt ſuggeſted to him by peruſing a late ingenious French publication, written by M. Magne de Marolles, intitled, *La Chaſſe au Fuſil*; from which, and the author's own perſonal experience, this work was combined. A great variety of information, reſpecting the various heads ſpecified in the title, is brought together in this pocket-volume.

To the extract already inſerted, vol. 51. p. 390. we add the following,

"*On the Shot* of Fowling Pieces.*

We often hear of fowling pieces which throw their whole charge of ſhot into the breadth of a hat at the diſtance of forty or fifty paces; and ſo generally is this believed among ſportſmen, that it is no uncommon thing to hear gentlemen telling the gunſmith, that they expect the piece they are ordering will do the ſame. It

* We have here employed a word whoſe propriety, in the ſenſe we have taken it, may certainly be diſputed, but were obliged to do it for want of a better. By the *ſhot* of a barrel, we mean to expreſs the cloſeneſs and ſteadineſs with which it throws its charge of ſhot againſt any object; whilſt the *range* relates to the *diſtance* to which a ball or ſhot is thrown, without conſidering whether it flies in a ſtraight line or not. By way of diſtinction we have put the word *ſhot* in Italics when employed in the ſenſe here mentioned.

will therefore appear very extraordinary, if, in defiance of this general prejudice, we ſhould make it a queſtion, whether ſome barrels throw their ſhot more cloſely than others do; but ſtill more ſo, if we decide the queſtion with a negative, and this from various experiments, made on purpoſe, and frequently repeated, in order to ſatisfy ourſelves of the fact.

The few who have made this matter the ſubject of experiment, know, that the cloſeneſs or wideneſs with which a piece throws its charge, is liable to an infinite number of variations: and that, whether from circumſtances that are merely accidental, or from others, which, being unknown, cannot be prevented, the grains of ſhot compoſing the charge, may, at the inſtant of exploſion, arrange and combine themſelves ſo differently, that all the trials they can make will never produce reſults ſufficiently uniform to draw any general concluſion from, or to convince perſons not already prejudiced, and who will take the trouble to examine before they decide.

We have fired the ſame piece from a reſt twenty times in ſucceſſion, with the ſame charge of powder and of ſhot, and at the ſame diſtance; and have, during the courſe of the firing, thrown into the mark from 30 to 70 grains, with all the intermediate numbers. We have repeated this trial a great many times with the ſame piece, and alſo with different pieces, at the ſame time, without having ever obſerved ſo much uniformity in the ſame piece, or difference in different pieces, as to give room for preferring one piece to another. The experiments made by Monſ. Le Clerc ſerve to confirm theſe. It is worthy of notice, however, that in the ſecond ſet of experiments, the number of grains thrown into the mark is uniformly greater than in the firſt ſet, although, as we have already mentioned, the only difference between them was, that, in the firſt ſet, the wadding was made of card-paper, and in the ſecond, of hat, both cut to the ſize of the caliber: are we to attribute the difference in the reſults to this circumſtance *?

In firing with ball it is obſerved, that the better the ball fits the piece, or the leſs *windage* there is, the greater will be the force of the diſcharge. This evidently depends upon the flame not being allowed to eſcape paſt the ball; and probably in the caſe of ſhot the wadding of hat may be preferable to that of card or paper, by diminiſhing the windage; or rather, perhaps, by preventing the flame from getting among the grains of ſhot, and diſperſing them by its lateral expanſion when it has quitted the muzzle.

The firſt conjecture might be determined, by comparing the cloſeneſs or diſperſion of different diſcharges, in ſome of which tow, in others paper or card, and in others hat, was employed for wadding. The ſecond alſo might be decided by varying the ſituation of the piece of hat: thus, for inſtance, we might one time place it between the powder and ſhot, with a ſmall wadding of tow over the ſhot; and at another time, place the tow next the powder, and the hat over the ſhot. If the hat operated by preventing the flame eſcaping paſt the ſhot, and thus leſſening the *force* of the diſcharge, there would be little, if any, difference whether it was placed above or below the ſhot. But if its good effects depend upon its hindering the flame from getting among the grains, and ſcattering them in the manner mentioned above, then the ſhot would fly more cloſely when the hat was placed between it and the powder. We are, however, inclined to conſider the latter as the true effect of hat-wadding, and this from a practice that is ſaid to be ſecretly and ſucceſsfully followed by ſome perſons, when firing with ſhot at a mark, for a wager: they put in the ſhot in ſmall quantities at a time, ramming down a little tow or thin paper over each, ſo as to fill the interſtices of the grains, and thus prevent the flame from inſinuating itſelf among them *.

Another opinion pretty generally eſtabliſhed among ſportſmen, and upon which we ſhall decide much in the ſame way we have done upon the former, is, that barrels of a ſmall caliber throw their ſhot more cloſely than thoſe of a wider one do. That the ſame number of grains ſpread over two unequal ſurfaces, and flying off from thence with equal degrees of

* Where he treats of wadding, he mentions cork being extolled for this purpoſe; and though he has not tried it, inclines to credit its merit.

* We have often intended to try the effect of making up the charges of ſhot in ſlight cartridges, and firing with them at a mark; but have never put it in practice: the paper employed ought to be no ſtronger than is juſt ſufficient to prevent its tearing with the ſlighteſt handling after it is filled with the ſhot.

divergency,

divergency, will be found more widely ſeparated in the one caſe than in the other at any aſſigned diſtance, is a circumſtance mathematically true; but the difference in this caſe will never be greater than that of the reſpective ſurfaces from which they diverged. Now the difference between the areas of the largeſt and ſmalleſt calibers ever employed in fowling pieces, is leſs than the error in the meaſurement of this divergence would be at ten yards from the muzzle; ſo that the greater or leſs diameter of the bore cannot produce any ſenſible difference in the cloſeneſs or wideneſs with which the ſhot is thrown, provided the charge be the ſame in both pieces. We have ſubjected this matter to the teſt of experiment, and the reſult has accordingly been, that a barrel of 22 or 24, which is the largeſt caliber uſually employed in fowling pieces, threw its ſhot as cloſely as one of the ſmalleſt caliber, viz. of 30 or 32.

There is a curious circumſtance attending the *ſhot* of barrels, whch is, that ſometimes the grains of lead, in place of being equally diſtributed over the ſpace they ſtrike, are thrown in cluſters of ten, twelve, fifteen or more, whilſt ſeveral conſiderable ſpaces have not a ſingle grain in them. Sometimes a cluſter of this kind, conſiſts of one-third, or one-half of the charge; and it alſo happens ſometimes, though more rarely, that the whole charge collects itſelf into one maſs, ſo as to pierce a board near an inch thick, at the diſtance of 40 or 45 paces. Small barrels are *ſaid* to be more liable to this than large ones; and Monſ. de Marolles ſays, that this is eſpecially the caſe when the barrels are new, and alſo when they are freſh waſhed. He mentions a double-barrelled piece of 32 caliber, which was particularly liable to this *cluſtering* and *lumping* of the ſhot; but adds, that the ſame thing did not happen to him with other barrels of 26 and 28 caliber, which he had uſed before. The lumping may, perhaps, depend upon the wadding employed, acting ſomewhat in the manner of the paper cartridge we ſpoke of (note page 112); poſſibly the *cluſtering* of the ſhot, may proceed from the wadding doing the ſame with a *part* of the charge. Our *conjectures* upon this matter, however, together with the means which we think moſt likely to remedy it, will come more properly under the head of the next article.

With regard then to the extraordinary cloſeneſs with which ſome pieces are *ſaid* to throw the ſhot, we certainly ſhall not take upon us to aſſert that the perſons who *ſpeak* of them, wiſh to deceive us; but we do moſt firmly believe, that they deceive themſelves; and that their accounts proceed either from their belief that a gunſmith by ſuperior ſkill and care is able to make ſuch, or from their having once ſeen a piece accidentally *lump* its ſhot in the manner deſcribed above. The reſult of our experience, however is very unfavourable to this prevailing opinion; for we do affirm, that after having fired at a mark times without number, we have never yet found a barrel which, at the diſtance of 50 paces, would throw its whole charge, we will not ſay into the breadth of a hat, but into a ſpace of three feet ſquare."

We produce this chapter without offering any remarks; and only mention our regret, that ſportſmen ſhould reſort to methods ſo cruel for training dogs, as ſome that are mentioned in this Eſſay. We can ſcarcely believe that they are neceſſary; and if we were convinced that more gentle methods would be ineffectual, we ſhould ſtill think theſe unjuſtifiable on the principle of *ſport!* M.

Philoſophical Reflections on the late Revolution in France; and the conduct of the Diſſenters in England; in a Letter to the Rev. Dr Prieſtley. By J. Courtenay, Eſq; M. P. 8vo. 2s. Becket.

MR Courtenay is a true believer in the Horatian precept: no one more frequently ſubſtitutes the *ridiculum* for the *acre*, nor comes to the diſcuſſion of grave matters with a more laughing countenance. The complaints of diſſenters, the oppreſſion of churchmen, the cabals of miniſters of ſtate, the ſlavery of the Africans, and the emancipation of the French, all ſerve to promote his joke; and as for the accumulation of national debt, and the encreaſing hardſhips of multiplied taxation, they are ſubjects on which he never fails to make us laugh till we cry. *Let thoſe laugh that win*, is, however, a good maxim; and, with reſpect to the French buſineſs, we ſee no *loſers*,—except, indeed, as Mr Courtenay might tell us, a few gentlemen who have *loſt their heads*.——We inſert what he ſays on the project of aboliſhing the ſlave-trade.

"On

" On the ſame conſiſtency of principle, M. Mirabeau moved this ſenate of *democrats* to addreſs the King to appoint an envoy for the ſpecial purpoſe of jointly conſulting with our adminiſtration on the moſt effectual means of aboliſhing the ſlave-trade. Did this ſpring from the generous ſuggeſtions of humanity? Certainly not.—Treachery marks their proceedings; and the ruin of revealed religion is the invariable aim of all their actions. For has it not been inconteſtibly proved, by writers equally diſtinguiſhed by genius, learning, and profound reſearches into antiquity, that the eldeſt born of Ham, who was accurſed by his father, was called Cuſh, " which, in the Hebrew language, ſignifies black. Ethiopia, under which name Africa is included, is called in ſcripture the land of Cuſh, and the inhabitants, Cuſhims, or Cuſhites.—The Negroes therefore are deſcended from Ham, by his eldeſt ſon Cuſh; which accounts for the degraded ſituation theſe people have ever continued in." This reaſoning is concluſive—The Cuſhites were certainly devoted to perpetual ſlavery, for the wickedneſs of their great progenitor, Ham. Cuſh himſelf was probably born black, both as a prophetic deſignation of his future fate, and to tranſmit this degenerate colour to his poſterity.

The only ſpecious objection to this very rational hypotheſis, is obviated by the author of *Obſervations*, &c. in anſwer to Mr Clarkſon's reprobated Eſſay. " It may be objected," ſays he, " that Cuſh was born prior to the time of Ham's committing the offence againſt his father, for which he ſentenced him and his poſterity to ſo ſevere a puniſhment; and therefore the complexion of Cuſh could not have any relation to the crime to be committed afterwards by his father. In anſwer to this, I obſerve, there is no impropriety, nor improbability, in ſuppoſing that the blackneſs of Cuſh was the mark ſet upon him and his poſterity, from the foreknowledge of the Deity, of the crime, and conſequent puniſhment, which Ham would commit, and be ſentenced to; and as a ſeal of that perpetual ſervitude to which his deſcendants were to be doomed by that ſentence."

Be this as it may, it is inconteſtibly proved by the celebrated author of *Ancient Mythology*, and univerſally admitted, that the Europeans are the ſons of Japheth: it is therefore our indiſpenſable duty to accompliſh the divine predictions of Noah, and to hold Ham's deſcendants in chains for ever. But it is the avowed intention of the National Aſſembly to weaken the credibility of the ſacred hiſtory, by emancipating the Negroes. However, I truſt we ſhall not be made the dupes of this profane policy: on the contrary, I ſincerely wiſh, that the corporations of Briſtol and Liverpool would ſend out the reverend author of the *Scriptural Reſearches* to the Weſt Indies, with a cargo of Bibles; which may be conveniently ſtowed in the ſlave-ſhips, as they are not now ſo much crowded as formerly. Let him teach the unfortunate Africans to read and ſtudy the book of Geneſis—let *their* genealogy be condenſed into a ſhort catechiſm, ſuited to their untutored capacities, and taught them every Sunday by one of the Negro-drivers.—It is impoſſible to ſay what a ſudden and ſalutary effect it may have on their unenlightened minds, to *know* that their ſufferings are ſolely owing to the wickedneſs of their anceſtor, Ham.

It will conciliate their affections, and endear the ſons of Japheth to their hearts, if they are once perſuaded that we hold them in bondage, and inflict ſtripes on them, neither to obtain any baſe and ſordid profit from their burning toils, nor to gratify the ſudden impulſe of vindictive paſſion, but merely in obedience to the decrees of Heaven, to accompliſh the word of prophecy, as faithful executors to the laſt-will and teſtament of Noah, our common progenitor, the ſecond father of mankind." M.

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, &c.

Sermons, by Hugh Blair, D. D. F. R. S. Ed. One of the miniſters of the High Church, and Profeſſor of Rhetoric in the Univerſity of Edinburgh. vol. 3. 8vo. 6s. boards. *Creech*, Edinburgh; *Cadell*, London.——The number of ſermons in this volume is twenty. 1. On the true honour of man. 2. On ſenſibility. 3. On the improvement of time. 4. On the duties belonging to middle age. 5. On death. 6. On the progreſs of vice. 7. On fortitude. 8. On envy. 9. On idleneſs. 10. On the ſenſe of the divine preſcience. 11. On patience. 12. On moderation. 13. On the joy and bitterneſs of the heart. 14. On characters of imperfect goodneſs. 15. On the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper, as a preparation for death. 16.

16. On the uſe and abuſe of the world. 17. On extremes in religious and moral conduct. 18. On ſcoffing at religion. 19. On the creation of the world. 20. On the diſſolution of the world. Such are the important and intereſting ſubjects which Dr Blair has choſen for the diſcourſes now publiſhed; and they, who are acquainted with the former volumes, will naturally anticipate the maſterly manner in which they are treated. To ſay, indeed, that theſe ſermons are equal to thoſe that preceded them, is perhaps the higheſt praiſe that we can beſtow; and while we willingly afford them this commendation, we likewiſe congratulate the literary world on the acquiſition of theſe elegant models of compoſition; at the ſame time, ſtill more warmly congratulating the world in general, on ſo important an addition to the common ſtock of moral and religious inſtruction.—— In ſome of the laſt ſermons the author has attained a height of ſublimity which he ſeems not before to have attempted, and which, in our opinion, is almoſt without precedent in the hiſtory of this ſpecies of compoſition in our country.—The Monthly Review, from which the above obſervations are taken, concludes the account of this volume as follows. —We ought now to take our leave of this reſpectable author, and to conſign his work to the fame which awaits it. Be it obſerved, however, that the productions of the pulpit conſtitute every where the moſt intereſting ſpecies of literature. Of all compoſitions, they are moſt generally diſſeminated, and tend moſt to eſtabliſh the opinions and form the characters of mankind. They are the great and the ſolitary ſtudy of the common people, and come to them with irreſiſtible aſſociations of ſacredneſs and ſolemnity. They conſtitute the principal ſtock of domeſtic literature. They are the ſtudy of every wiſe and conſiderate parent; and from them he derives all the precepts of religion and morality, by which thoſe whom he has brought into this world of trial are fitted for a better. Sermons are the firſt compoſitions recommended to the young. To them, the ſerious, the unfortunate, and the aged, apply themſelves in their hours of thoughtfulneſs and diſtreſs; and from them, they often derive their hopes or fears. How important, therefore, to mankind, are thoſe books which have this influence upon human opinions; which form the ſentiments of youth, the principles of manhood, the hopes and conſolations of age? and how well does that preacher deſerve of his country, who, feeling the importance and the dignity of his office, brings forth all the powers of a wiſe, and all the acquiſitions of a cultivated mind, to recommend the ſpirit of pure and enlightened religion to every order of mankind! In the enjoyment of lettered fame, there are other men who participate with Dr Blair; but in the application of talents and of learning, to render mankind wiſer or better, there are few literary characters who can claim an equal ſhare; and however we may be diſpoſed to conſider his ſermons as the productions of genius and of taſte, when we regard them in this more important light, we feel them intitled to that ſtill more honourable fame which is the portion of the wiſe and good alone, and before which all literary ſplendor diſappears.

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The Spaniſh pretenſions on the *North* are next conſidered; and the author concludes, from authorities which he produces, that "the firſt public and authentic deſcription of Nootka, or King George's Sound, in 49½° North Lat. and the parts adjacent, was given to the world in Captain Cook's laſt voyage, 1778."

There may be truth, and we believe there is, in what is here advanced: but in diſquiſitions on this ſubject, it would be well if attention were paid to the intereſt and wiſhes of the inhabitants of theſe diſcovered regions. Have they not the right of diſpoſing of the produce of their own land and labour at any market which they may chuſe? and is not the pretence of reſtricting their trade to that country whoſe navigators firſt diſcovered their ſituation, too ridiculous to be ſeriouſly confuted? M.

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ture of eſtabliſhments, civil and religious. Containing the ſum and ſubſtance of all that has ever been advanced on the ſubject of the teſt and corporation acts, in a few clear, conciſe, and diſtinct axioms of civil policy, ſo methodically digeſted, that a complete view of the queſtion may be obtained at firſt ſight. By an an old M. P. 8vo. 1 s. *Bourne.*—— Surely we have, here, the pleaſure of meeting again with our old friend, Dr Withers. It muſt be HIM, for what pen but HIS, can boaſt ſuch "noble wildneſs"—ſuch "fire and force," as the poet expreſſes it, eſpecially when characters are to be emblazoned, and when fame is to be diſtributed!—The great objects of the Doctor's left-handed panegyric, in the preſent publication, are Mr Burke and Mr Fox. The former he thus *celebrates* on account of his avowed ſentiments in regard to the French revolution:

"Ample credit is given Mr Burke, that he is a friend to the *church*—a friend to the *king*—a friend to the *conſtitution* of—France. But the church of France is POPERY—the king a TYRANT—and the conſtitution a ſyſtem of CRUELTY and DESPOTISM.

I am now alluding to that conſtitution which Mr *Burke* admires—and the ſubverſion of which he ſo feelingly, ſo pathetically laments!!!

Immortal God! that the earth ſhould ſupport a man, a man of ſuch comprehenſive powers of intellect—capable of weeping over the ruins of arbitrary power—of lamenting, that millions of his fellow-men, who lately lived on the ſmiles of a tyrant, and periſhed at his frown, are reſtored to the ſacred, eternal, and inviolable rights of nature!!

I am filled, I ſay, with an holy indignation, that the earth ſhould afford nouriſhment to a mind ſo mean, ſo abject, ſo depraved. I weep when I recollect that my old and once reſpectable friend, *Edmund Burke*, is the man!

Is this the ſum of his ſocial virtues—the reſult of his laborious reſearches—that KINGS are born to be TYRANTS, and SUBJECTS to be SLAVES?

In the opinion of my friend—but I renounce his friendſhip—a king is a DEMI-GOD, and the wretch who dares affirm that his life, his property, his ſentiments are his own, ought, if this mortal deity pleaſe, to be either immured in a dungeon, or chained to the oar!

The revolution in France—which patriots behold with admiration, and angels with applauſe—is vilified and traduced by Mr Burke! "It is *bloody, ferocious*, and *tyrannical*." What falſehood! what mean and miſerable falſehood! It is a revolution unſtained with blood, and conducted on principles of unexampled dignity and moderation.

And what ought to cover his face with confuſion, and embitter reflection to the laſt moment of his life, is, that on the very day in which the evil genius of Mr Burke prompted him to unmaſk, and ſtand confeſt the advocate of DESPOTISM and IDOLATRY, news was received that the King of France—*unſolicited—unexpected*—went to the National Aſſembly, and recorded his FULL, FREE, and CORDIAL APPROBATION of their "WISE and PATRIOTIC efforts for the public good *." There was no popular tumult to render the meaſure *expedient*; nothing in the aſpect of affairs to *terrify* his Majeſty; as it was a voluntary offering at the ſhrine of Freedom; and the inference is moſt obvious—either the King of France, actually and *bona fide* approves of the ſyſtem of civil policy adopted by the National Aſſembly—and under that hypotheſis the lamentations of my *quondam* friend are ridiculous, as well as unconſtitutional—or he does not approve of their ſyſtem, and on that ſuppoſition he is a HYPOCRITE worthy the abhorrence of God and man.

It is true, the *populace* have been riotous; for *mobs* are the ſame in all countries. But when I reflect on the ages on which the populace of France have been in bondage—on the millions of plebeians who have been plundered, impriſoned, and executed through the cruelty and caprice of the monarch, or ſome ſubordinate tyrants, I am aſtoniſhed at the moderation of the poor whip-galled ſlaves; and candidly own that I ſhould have pardoned—though not *approved*—much greater exceſſes, had they been committed in the moment of emancipation, when the *lex talionis*, the law of retribution, muſt operate very powerfully on vulgar minds.

Eſtimate the blood and treaſure expended when James — a King after Mr Burke's own heart — fought for his hereditary crown in *Ireland*—and again in *Scotland* †, and then tell me if it be not mockery—a ſolemn abuſe of words—to talk of a bloodleſs revolution in England. In fact, the revolution in England commenced early in the ſeventeenth century—it coſt one monarch his life—a ſecond was exiled—and a third we abjure.

It is wiſdom therefore in the "bloody, ferocious, and tyrannical" aſſembly of the people of France—who, by the way, have not ſhed a drop of blood nor even drawn the ſword againſt their monarch—it is wiſdom in them to guard againſt the meaſures which PRIDE might dictate, and DESPAIR accompliſh. To ſecure their chief magiſtrate, who had been nurſed in the fond idea that the people are as much his property as his coach-horſes, was the beſt policy that human intelligence could deviſe to protect the nation from the "*bloody, ferocious*, and *tyrannical*" ſcheme of a PRETENDER. And is there a patriot, is there a philoſopher in this iſland, whoſe

* *See alſo the letter from the Duke of Orleans.*

† *The young Pretender.*

heart is not filled with rapture at the glorious progreſs of freedom in France? Impoſſible! every enlightened mind—uncontaminated by a baſe deſigning heart—muſt rejoice in the enterprize, and pant for its conſummation."

In a ſimilar ſtrain, he addreſſes Mr Burke on his marked APPROBATION of the revolution in Brabant, in conſequence of which *Popery*, there, rides triumphant over *reformation*: for the intereſts of the holy Roman church are (according to our author) near and dear to the heart of Mr Burke.

From this author's rebuke of Mr Fox, on his late acknowledgement in the Houſe of Commons, of his having been the pupil of Mr Burke; and for the opinions here delivered, relative to the teſt-act, (for which this author, not very conſiſtently, perhaps, is an advocate,) we muſt refer to his acute and ſpirited pamphlet. M

The ſpeech and propoſition of the Rt Hon. Henry Flood, in the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain, March 4. 1790, on a reform of the repreſentation in Parliament. 8vo. 1 s. *Debrett.*——Mr Flood's propoſition is, "that one hundred members ſhould be added to the Houſe of Commons; and that they ſhould be elected by a numerous and a new body of reſponſible electors, namely, the reſident houſeholders in every county." "In favour of *houſeholders*, it is urged, There is no country in the world in which they are conſidered as the *rabble*: no country can be ſaid to be free where they are not allowed to be efficient citizens: they are the natural guards of popular liberty; without them it cannot be retained: as long as they have this conſtitutional influence, and till they become generally corrupt, popular liberty cannot be taken away. The houſeholders of this country have a better right to conſideration and franchiſe, than thoſe of any other country, becauſe they pay more for it. They maintain the affluence of the rich, the dignity of the noble, the majeſty of the crown: they ſupport your fleets and armies; and who ſhall ſay that they ſhall not have this right to protect their liberty?" M.

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine.

On the elementary principles of nature, and the ſimple laws by which they are governed. Being an attempt to demonſtrate their exiſtence and to explain their mode of action; particularly in thoſe ſtates in which they produce the attractions of coheſion, gravitation, magnetiſm, and electricity, and alſo fire, light, and water. By E. Peart, M. D. 8vo. 5 s. boards. *Edwards.*

A botanical arrangement of Britiſh plants, vol 3. part 1. By W. Withering, M. D. F. R. S. &c. containing, an eaſy introduction to the ſtudy of botany, directions for drying and preſerving ſpecimens of plants, dictionary of Engliſh botanical terms, Latin terms of Linnæus accented and explained, explanation of the plates, an index to the two firſt vols. &c. 8vo. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Robinſons.*

Hints for the management of hot-beds, and directions for the culture of early cucumbers and melons To which are added, brief inſtructions for pruning wall and eſpalier trees. 8vo. 1 s. *Dilly.*

An eſſay on the preſervation of the health of perſons employed in agriculture, and on the cure of the diſeaſes incident to that way of life. By William Falconer, M. D. F. R. S. and Phyſician to the Bath hoſpital. 8vo. 1 s. 6 d. *Dilly.*——This eſſay appeared in the fourth volume of the Letters and papers publiſhed by the ſociety inſtituted at Bath for promoting agriculture, arts, &c. and Dr Falconer juſtly thinking the ſubject of great importance, has reprinted it ſeparately.—He firſt points out the advantages, in point of health, poſſeſſed by perſons employed in agriculture; and remarks the ſuperiority of their ſituation to that of men living in cities, or engaged in manufactories. He next takes a view of the diſorders to which agricultural perſons are ſubjected, 1ſt, from the nature of their employment; and, 2dly, from their own imprudence; and, laſtly, he ſhews the mode of preventing, or of curing, thoſe diſorders—In treating theſe ſeveral ſubjects, Dr Falconer preſents us with many uſeful obſervations, and with much plain good ſenſe, To the experienced medical man, perhaps, little new information may be conveyed: but this is not the claſs of readers to which the author addreſſes himſelf. He writes to thoſe, "who employ the perſons for whoſe immediate uſe the cautions are principally intended;" and he particularly requeſts the attention of the clergy. To the latter, he applies in the following terms:—"The reverend clergy will, I truſt, excuſe my offering a hint to them on this occaſion. They are almoſt univerſally perſons of liberal education, and more general knowledge, than falls to the lot of moſt of their neighbours. Would it not be an agreeable as well as an uſeful method of employing theſe advantages, to turn their thoughts towards the practical part of medicine? The natural hiſtory of the human body affords a more uſeful ſubject of inveſtigation, than is done by ſtones, ſpiders, or ſhells; and though medicine, taken at large, is an arduous and deep ſtudy, yet it is practicable enough to gain ſufficient knowledge of it to be of great ſervice in many caſes, eſpecially ſuch as occur moſt frequently among perſons of the deſcription here alluded to. The diſorders incident to ſuch, are in general ſimple in their nature, and ſeldom exhibit, at the ſame time, ſuch apparently contrary, and of courſe perplexing, indications, as thoſe which are the offſpring of luxury

luxury and refinement." This advice deſerves attention. M.

The hiſtory and chemical analyſis of the mineral water lately diſcovered in the city of Glouceſter, the various diſeaſes to which it is applicable conſidered; and the neceſſary regulations for drinking it with ſucceſs aſcertained. By John Hemming, M. D. Phyſician to the Offuliton dilpenſary, &c. 8vo. 1s. *Hookham.*

Obſervations on the general and improper treatment of inſanity with a plan for the more ſpeedy and effectual recovery of inſane perſons. By B. Faulkner, of Little Chelſea. 8vo. 1s. *Ridgway.* —— Mr Faulkner, who keeps what he terms a *free-houſe* for the reception of lunatics, informs us of his own ſucceſs, and of the failure of others. He obſerves, that inſanity is increaſing in this country, and that its increaſe depends on the *mad-doctors*, who are all concerned in ſome private madhouſe, to which it is their intereſt and their practice to ſend perſons who are not actually inſane; and to keep others in a ſtate of diſeaſe as long as they have money to pay for their ſupport.—Theſe are, indeed, heavy charges againſt a reſpectable body of men; and require, we ſhould truſt, ſome further proof than the mere aſſertion of Mr Faulkner. Reſpecting his own *houſe*, he goes on the old canon of quackery—*No cure, no pay.*—" I propoſe, then, to take under my care, any lady or gentleman, under the influence of this diſorder in its *firſt* ſtage, and before any of the claſs of *mad-doctors* have been conſulted, to board, lodge, and attend for *ſix months certain, free of all expence whatever*: the friends of the patient ſending in what phyſician they think proper, or allowing me to conſult one; and for this I will demand *no recompence*, if a cure is not effected within the given time. But being effected, I ſhall expect to be recompenſed in ſuch manner as ſhall be previouſly agreed; and that recompence, I will again repeat, ſhall not exceed *one third* of what is uſually charged for neceſſaries and attendance in the houſes I have been deſcribing." M.

Criticiſm.

The art of criticiſm; as exemplified in Dr Johnſon's lives of the moſt eminent Engliſh poets. 8vo. 5s. boards. *Hookham.* —— The following criticiſm on Gray, though juſt, is remarkable for its oddity:

" Heard ye the din of battle bray?"

is rather an odd queſtion. A battle may be figuratively ſaid to bray; but *din of battles braying*, the *braying* of the *braying*, is a curious *affair*." M.

Lectures on education: read to a ſociety for promoting reaſonable and humane improvements in the diſcipline and inſtruction of youth. By the Rev. David Williams. 3 vols. 8vo. 15s. 9d. boards. *Bell.* —— Though in many places very obſcure, yet this work poſſeſſes diſtinguiſhed merit, both as a practical treatiſe on education, and as containing a variety of juſt and original obſervations on important topics. As a ſpecimen we inſert the following experiment, made on a young man only juſt beyond the line of idiotiſm, who, at the age of thirteen, could not read, nay, did not perfectly know his letters.—" All the common methods of teaching him to read were put in practice, with little effect. His uncertainty concerning four letters in the alphabet defeated every attempt. The circumſtance which had attracted the notice of the family, was an appetite appearing to be canine; and having been greatly indulged, he was not only impetuous in obtaining food, but anxious in the choice of the moſt delicious. It was made a law for a week, that inſtead of calling on the ſervant, or applying to each other for what was wanted, thoſe letters were to denote meat, vegetables, bread, and beer: that the articles were not to be obtained but by ſending the proper letters; and muſt be loſt for the time, if the letters were miſtaken for others.—All the family, except the youth for which it was deſigned, were delighted with the frivolous employment occaſioned by the law. He ſat down, the firſt time after it was reſolved upon, with a countenance that diſtreſſed me; for I dreaded a law that could not be punctually executed. The drops purſued each other on his face, when the box was given to ſignify his firſt wiſhes at table: he choſe the wrong letter, and loſt the opportunity of being helped. If the young gentlemen had laughed or triumphed, as I had reaſon to expect, I ſhould have been defeated; but they ſaw his diſappointment with ſilent ſurpriſe or compaſſion. And one of them, crying out it was owing to ſhame and confuſion, offered him his plate. So keen and tormenting was his appetite, that he would have taken it, if I had not interpoſed. I expreſſed the compaſſion I felt for his ſituation; that I had no intention of puniſhing; but wiſhed gradually to lead him into letters by their convenience and utility: that if the method were thought improper or ſevere, it ſhould be changed; but while the law ſtood, it muſt be obeyed. When the plate was withdrawn, a flood of tears burſt from him, as under a heavy and melancholy diſappointment. His companions felt for him, but variouſly, according to their opinions of his conduct; all our ſentiments, however, were tinged with pity. In four attempts, he failed twice, and loſt half his dinner. I knew he would have been nearly as content at having loſt the joint of a finger; and perceiving the letters of uſe to him, he would ſoon imprint them correctly on his memory. This diſcovered a mode of inducing him to read with

with great expedition. I communicated my thoughts to the moſt intelligent of the young gentlemen: the ſame evening two Engliſh dictionaries were cut up into ſingle words; and it was determined that no meſſages ſhould be ſent or received, eſpecially in the intercourſe of the family with the youth in queſtion, but in a proper arrangement of thoſe ſeparate words. Exerciſes of the kind were not without advantages to the pupils moſt improved; and the delight they took in playing harmleſs wit on each other, was of the utmoſt aſſiſtance to me. Children have a method of repeating what delights them, in a manner that ſoon ſatiates older perſons: this is uſeful to them, particularly in communications with each other. I had little to do, when the invention was underſtood, and the young gentlemen were become adepts in the execution of it. All eagerly ſought opportunities of engaging in the new ſpecies of converſation with the youth for whom it was contrived. The drollery or nonſenſe, which were often produced by a mixture of deſign and accident, occaſioned ſo much mirth and laughter, that the youth himſelf took pleaſure in the employment; and for the firſt time quitted his bed at an early hour to prepare himſelf for uſeful engagements.—When I perceived the invention had taken effect, I rather interrupted than encouraged the employment: knowing it to be the method to continue their deſire, and having reaſon to be apprehenſive not only for all the dictionaries, but for the other books of the houſe.—In what time a child might be taught to read by this method, cannot be aſcertained, without calculating the effect of circumſtances, to be known only by particular acquaintance. But the youth under conſideration read fluently and intelligibly in three months: and it muſt appear probable, he had a greater chance of comprehending what he read, by this, than by the common mode of learning: for all the intercourſe or correſpondence which had been the means of his inſtruction were, in a great degree, the produce of his own talents. The method has been ſince put in practice on ſeveral children, either under my direction or by my advice; and always with ſucceſs. The advice being gratuitous, the method has not excited curioſity. If I could have rendered the diſcovery the ſubject of a patent, a general ſpirit of avarice would have been alarmed, and the mode of teaching might have prevailed through the kingdom." M.

Eſſays, philoſophical, hiſtorical, and literary. 8vo. 5s. boards. *Dilly.*——Diſcover more extent and variety, than depth of thinking: but the good ſenſe and liberal ſpirit with which they are written, may render them uſeful to young perſons, in aſſiſting them to form a habit of inquiry and reflection. M.

Travels in Sicily and Malta: Tranſlated from the French of M. de Non, gentleman in ordinary to the King of France, and member of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. 8vo. 6s. boards. *Robinſons.*——The following is this traveller's account of an enormous cheſnut tree which he ſaw on Mount Ætna. "In two hours we quitted the regions of the vineyards: the trees began to augment in ſize, and we found the remains of an ancient foreſt of cheſnuts, of an enormous ſize, which proves the prodigious fecundity of the volcanic aſhes. Theſe coloſſal trees, growing almoſt on the naked lava, faſten themſelves to it, by fixing their winding roots to theſe immoveable blocks, and remain immoveable and eternal like themſelves. But there is matter of ſtill more aſtoniſhment, a few moments after, on arriving at the *Centum Cavalli*, or the ſeven brothers, which is a ſingle cheſnut tree *coeval with the world:* the bear of this tree is open, nothing remaining but the ſap divided into ſeven mangled ſtocks, which ſtill bear enormous branches. I ſeveral times made the complete circuit of the trunk, and always found it took ſeventy-ſix paces to arrive at the place whence I had ſet out, five and twenty for one of its greateſt diameters, and ſixteen for the ſmalleſt. The Canon *Recupero* has ſince informed me, that notwithſtanding the vaſt antiquity of this tree, its ſize was continually increaſing, ſuch is the fecundity of the ſoil; that he had formerly cleared away the earth two feet deep around the trunk, and meaſured the circumference, and that in his laſt obſervations he found the dimenſions increaſed. I myſelf obſerved in it, what I never ſaw in any other trees, tender branches proceeding from the very heart of the old ſtump, in the part oppoſite to the ſap, in the centre of that part which was the hardeſt and leaſt capable of ſhooting forth a bud, or of admitting the circulation of the juice. This tree taken altogether is ſo monſtrous, that it has rather the appearance of a grove, than the produce of one and the ſame growth. On examining it with attention, you ſee plainly that ſeven diſtant ſtocks of ſuch a ſize never could have been produced ſo near each other; beſides that the rents are ſo exactly conformable, and ſo evidently tending to the ſame centre, that a ſhadow of doubt cannot remain of its being one ſingle tree. Calculating the time it muſt have taken this tree to attain ſuch a thickneſs, and adding to it the time neceſſary for its decay, with the period ſince which it has been known in its preſent ſtate, this vegetable production will reckon a great many centuries; and if it adds nothing to the archieves of Mount Ætna, will occaſion no ſmall derangement, at leaſt, in thoſe of the known duration of the life of cheſnut-trees. It muſt be

be obſerved, however, that theſe coloſſuſſes are the production of a variety of concurring circumſtances peculiar to themſelves, ſuch as their expoſure, the winds, and the region on which they grow; for lower down on the mountain the ſame tree grows long and ſlender, and ſeems to be of another ſpecies. We may add likewiſe, that the nature of the cheſnut tree is ſuch, that the heart hardens, becomes oſſified, and dies, whilſt the ſap and bark ſurvive, and acquire ſuch ſtrength, as to produce and ſupport the longeſt branches, without the ſuccour of the trunk; for although the branches of this tree do not correſpond with the thickneſs of its ſtump, they are ſeventy eight paces in diameter in their greateſt extenſion.—In the middle of this tree is built a wretched hut ſeven paces long by eight in width, and as many in height. If inſtead of this hovel, a ſimple altar had been built here, in the antique ſtyle, nothing would have been more magnificent, nor have borne a ſtronger reſemblance to a temple of the Druids: the wildneſs of the ſite and the antiquity of the tree inſpire the very ſort of horror we entertain of their myſterious ſacrifices. It may be truly ſaid, that this production reminds us of that gigantic ſtature in which the poets painted the Cyclops who inhabited Mount Ætna. But if human nature has really degenerated from thoſe extravagant dimenſions, the race of inhabitants of this mountain ſtill retain an extraordinary proportion: and if Nature at that period beſtowed but one eye upon the Cyclops, it ſeems as if the preſent race were ſtill worſe treated; for almoſt all the old men are blind, and thoſe of the middle age, have their eyelids blood-ſhot, red, and ſore. This is to be attributed probably to the volcanized air, or the volatile and corroſive duſt of the cinders, which perpetually deſtroys the fibres of that delicate organ. The ſame duſt attaches itſelf to their ſkin, becomes glued to it by perſpiration, and gives them all the appearance of blackſmiths. Theſe people however are nothing leſs than ſavage, but on the contrary, poſſeſs all that amenity and gaiety, which plenty creates."—Antiquities were the principal objects of the traveller's attention; and his work is rendered very intereſting and amuſing by the various deſcriptions with which he ſupplies us. He likewiſe gives a good account of Sicilian manners, as he obſerved them at Palermo; with a political review of the government of the iſland, and a pleaſing deſcription of Malta. M.

A ſhort review of the Britiſh government in India; and of the ſtate of the country before the company acquired the grant of the Dewanny. 8vo. 3 s 6 d. boards. *Stockdale.*——Vindicates the national character of our countrymen in India; and gives authentic information from which may be formed a judgement of the ſtate of that diſtant country. M.

Philoſophical tranſactions of the Royal Society of London for 1789. vol. 79. part 2. 4to. 8 s. *Davis.*

Gallery of portraits of the National Aſſembly. Suppoſed to be written by Count de Mirabeau. Tranſlated from the French. Small 8vo. 2 vols. 6 s. boards. *Robinſons.*

The Engliſh peerage; or, A view of the ancient and preſent ſtate of the Engliſh nobility: To which is ſubjoined, a chronological account of ſuch titles as have become extinct, from the Norman conqueſt to the beginning of the year 1790. 3 vols. 4to. 5 l. 5 s. boards. *Robinſons.*

A tribute to the memory of Ulric of Hutten, contemporary with Eraſmus and Luther; one of the moſt zealous antagoniſts as well of the Papal power as of all deſpotic government, and one of the moſt elegant Latin authors of his time. Tranſlated from the German of Goethe, the celebrated author of the Sorrows of Werter: By Anthony Aufrere, Eſq; Illuſtrated with remarks by the tranſlator. With an appendix, containing extracts from ſome of Hutten's performances, a liſt of his works, and other explanatory and intereſting papers. 8vo. 3 s. ſewed. *Dodſley.*

A caution to gentlemen who uſe Sheridan's dictionary. To which are added, for the aſſiſtance of foreigners and natives, ſelect rules for pronouncing Engliſh with preciſion and elegance. 8vo. 1 s. *Turner.*——It is a matter of no ſmall difficulty to diſtinguiſh accurately between verbal ſounds, of near reſemblance, and to aſcertain, with preciſion, the power of letters, either taken ſeparately, or in conjunction with others; and this difficulty is increaſed to *him* who is deſirous of laying before his readers his ſyſtem of pronunciation.—The author of this pamphlet has the merit of having conveyed many juſt remarks on this difficult ſubject, in ſimple and intelligible language. He firſt points out ſome general errors in Mr Sheridan's dictionary, and then concludes with a few miſcellaneous remarks.

Of general errors, the firſt which is noticed, is in the pronunciation of the ſyllable *tu*, as directed by Mr Sheridan, *tſhu* or *tſho*. Thus the word *nature* is by him written *natſhure*; and *ſaturate*, *ſat-tſhurate*. This is certainly improper and inelegant: it is truly obſerved that the ſyllable *tu* ſhould always be pronounced as in the words *opportune*, *opportunity*.

A ſimilar error conſiſts in marking *ſu*, by *ſhu*: thus, *cenſure* is, by Mr Sheridan, ſpelt *ſen-ſhure*.

The mode, alſo, of marking the pronunciation of G, and J, is cenſurable. What foreigner, it is aſked, (or what *native*, we may add,) will not be deterred from all at-

tempts to pronounce ſuch cluſters of conſonants as the following: *langguidzhd*, *dzhudzh*, &c.?

"Had Mr Sheridan given foreigners directions for the pronunciation of our—G—*ſoft*, and then made the rule general that—J—is always pronounced like it, he had not diſfigured his dictionary with ſo many thouſand abſurdities. If a foreigner or native be at a loſs to pronounce—LEGION—he needs only the ſubſequent modification of the ſound—Lejin; or this—Lejoon. And I appeal to the common ſenſe of mankind, whether this mode be not infinitely ſuperior to Mr Sheridan's—Le—DZHUN, which no mortal can utter."

Many other faults are pointed out in Mr Sheridan's ſyſtem; ſuch as, unneceſſarily repeating conſonants; for inſtance, *opinion*, he ſpells *opin-nyun*; *royally*, *roy-yăl ly*, &c. but, for further particulars, we refer to the pamphlet, which certainly deſerves the attention of thoſe whoſe tongues have been diſciplined in Mr Sheridan's ſchool. M.

A letter on the practice of boxing; addreſſed to the King, Lords, and Commons. By the Rev. Edward Barry, A. M. and M. D. Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of Kildare. 8vo. 1 s. *Bew*, &c.——The proper addreſs of this letter would have been *to juſtices of the peace*; who, as they poſſeſs ample powers to ſuppreſs all popular enormities, are juſtly chargeable with them wherever they are found. To the diſtinguiſhed honour of ſome gentlemen in the commiſſion, theſe infamous exhibitions have been kept out of particular diſtricts, by their laudible activity. M.

A letter from Pope Pius VI. to the French nation. Tranſlated from the original by Vr. Goynard Du Bournay, 4to. 1 s. *Richardſon*.

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The capacity of negroes for religious and moral improvement conſidered: with curſory hints to proprietors and to government, for the immediate melioration of the condition of ſlaves in the ſugar-colonies: to which are ſubjoined, ſhort and practical diſcourſes to negroes, on the plain and obvious principles of religion and morality. By Richard Niſbet, of the iſland of Nevis. 8vo. 3 s. boards. *Phillips*.——Deſerves the attention of the public in general, and of the Weſt-India planters in particular. M.

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Plays and Poetry.

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A poſtſcript to the New Bath guide, a poem, by Anthony Paſquin. 8vo. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Strahan.*

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" But ſay, what faſhionable form appears,
Whoſe vacant brow reflection's aſpect wears?
Who rolls the eye with ſenſeleſs ſapience full,
In trifles wiſe, and venerably dull?— [elos'd
I know him well. — In midnight fumes en-
Of the VIRGINIAN weed, while FOLLY doz'd;
DULNESS advanc'd with Aldermannic tread
In ſolemn ſilence to the idiot's bed,
And in the produce of the ſtol'n embrace
The father's ſenſe, and mother's wit we trace:
Both with a parent's love their offspring kiſs'd,
Preſag'd his future fame, and call'd him WHIST.
Far from the courtly race, in private bred,
With rural ſwains his early youth he led,
The chearing ſolace, by the wintry fire,
Of the fat parſon or the drunken ſquire;
Till, when each livelier game could charm no more,
And dear QUADRILLE itſelf became a bore,
Capricious taſte, with novel nonſenſe fraught,
To town this ſcientific ſtranger brought,
Taught him the courtly circle's ſmile to ſhare,
Till faſhion bade him reign ſole monarch there.
Struck with amaze, his ſprightlier rivals fly
The chilling torpor of his gorgon eye:
SPADILLE no longer rears his ſable ſhield,
PAM drops his halbert and forſakes the field.—
See where around the ſilent vot'ries ſit,
To radiant beauty blind, and deaf to wit;
Each vacant eye appears with wiſdom fraught,
Each ſolemn blockhead looks as if he thought.
Here coward inſolence inſults the bold,
And ſelfiſh av'rice boaſts his luſt of gold;
Ill-temper vents her ſpleen without offence,
And pompous dulneſs triumphs over ſenſe.
Should ſome intruſive infant in the room
Diſturb with jocund voice the general gloom,
The parent's eye, with ſhort-liv'd frenzy wild,
Reproves the frolic of his wiſer child.—
O ſtrange extreme of fancy's wayward mood!
Diſtemper'd pleaſure's fickly change of food,
Which, loathing every taſte of known delight,
[illegible] to the freſh her blunted appetite.—"

Cheyt Sing. A poem. By a young lady of fifteen. Inſcribed, by permiſſion, to the Rt Hon. Charles James Fox. 4to. 2 s. 6 d. *Woodhouſe*, Brook-ſtreet. —— This poem, as the prefixed advertiſement ſets forth, was written at the commencement of the proceedings againſt Mr Haſtings. The young authoreſs profeſſes to be unconnected with party; yet ſhe repreſents the Indian Prince, Cheyt Sing (the hero of the piece,) as ſuffering under the baſeſt and moſt cruel oppreſſion that could be inflicted by "the ſcourger of his kind:" p. 6. Her ideas of Mr Haſtings, and of the juſtice of his proſecution, appear to have been contracted, not from any perſonal knowledge of his real character, or of his adminiſtration in the Eaſt, but from the reports, whether true or falſe, that have been circulated in this quarter of the globe. Yet we will give her credit for every good intention, and benevolent meaning, even in the very ſevere invectives which ſhe pours forth againſt the perſon, the ſuppoſed tyrant, who is the object of her reſentment; for that very reſentment is excited merely by her love of equity and mercy: both of which ſhe conſiders as having been outraged and violated in the ill-treatment of her hero. Her detail of the ſufferings of this unfortunate raja, the chief circumſtances of which muſt have been taken on truſt, from what was advanced in the courſe of the trial, forms a pathetic tale of woe, embelliſhed with many of the graces of poetry. Her imagination is fervid, her numbers are harmonious; and we have no doubt that, on future occaſions, when her judgement is matured, and her choice of a ſubject more happy, ſhe will obtain the general applauſe of the public. At preſent, it may prove unfortunate for her, that a majority, perhaps, of her readers, will widely differ from her, in their opinion of the conduct of Mr Haſtings during his Indian government. The enemies of this gentleman may applaud the ſpirit and execution of her performance, while his diſguſted friends will throw aſide the poem with an affected contempt. M.

EDINBURGH.

An authentic account of the proceedings of the ſynod of Glaſgow and Ayr, relating to Dr Macgill's late publication; with his ſubmiſſion and apology to the ſynod. (Publiſhed by authority of ſynod.) 4 d. *M. Gray, &c.*

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Account of M. Vaillant's killing an enormous panther in Africa.

DUring M. Vaillant's reſidence in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, at the hut of an honeſt Hottentot named Slaber, he was informed by one of the inhabitants whoſe name was Smit, that a TYGER had for ſome time infeſted his diviſion, and carried away regularly every night ſome of his cattle. The animal was doomed to die.

"We therefore got together," ſays M. Vaillant, "all the dogs we could find, and provided ourſelves with arms. Thus every thing being ready prepared for the aſſault, we ſeparated until morning. I then went to bed, but could not cloſe my eyes from impatience. At break of day I gained the plain with my eſcort (Smit, and ſome of his friends); we were in all eighteen; about the ſame number of dogs. Smit informed us the tyger had that night robbed him of a ſheep. One of my guns was loaded with large pieces of lead, another with ſhot, and a carbine with balls, two of which my Hottentot carried as he followed me. The country was tolerably open, except here and there a few divided thickets, which we were obliged to beat with great precaution.

After an hour's fruitleſs ſearch, we found the half devoured careaſe of the ſheep; this aſſured us the animal was not far off, and could not eſcape. Some few moments after, our dogs, who till that time had been beating confuſedly about, preſſed together, and ruſhed within two hundred paces of us into a large thicket, barking and howling as loud as poſſible.

I leaped from my horſe, gave him to my Hottentot, and running to the ſide of the thicket, got on a riſing ground within fifty paces. Caſting my eyes back, I perceived my companions were alarmed. However, John Slaber (ſon of my hoſt) came up, ſaying he would not abandon me, though in danger of his life. By the agitation of his appearance, and the fear which was marked in his countenance, I judged the poor lad gave himſelf up for loſt. I well knew that the apparent firmneſs of another would encourage him; and indeed, though his terror was extreme, I believe he thought himſelf in greater ſecurity when near me, than in the midſt of his poltroon companions, who were gazing upon us at a reſpectful diſtance. I had been told, that

in

in caſe I ſhould be near enough to the animal to be heard, I muſt not ſay *ſaa, ſaa*, for that word would render the beaſt furious, and that he would ruſh on the perſon that uttered it: as I had company, I was not afraid of being ſurpriſed, therefore repeated the word a hundred times together, by way of encouraging the dogs, and likewiſe to drive the beaſt from the thicket; but all in vain; the animal and dogs were equally fearful of each other, the former not daring to quit his retreat, nor the latter to enter it; yet among the maſtiffs there were ſome that muſt have ſucceeded, had their courage equalled their ſtrength; my dog, the ſmalleſt of the pack, was always at their head, he alone advancing a little into the thicket. It is true, he knew me, and was animated by my voice. The hideous beaſt roared terribly; every moment I expected it to ruſh out; the dogs, on its ſmalleſt motion, drew haſtily back, and ran as faſt as poſſible; at length a few random ſhot diſlodged him, and he ruſhed out ſuddenly. His appearance ſeemed the ſignal for every one to decamp; even John Slaber (formed with the ſtrength of a Hercules, able to wreſtle with the animal, and ſtrangle him in his arms) abandoned me, and ran to the others—I remained alone with my Hottentot. The panther, in endeavouring to gain another thicket, paſſed within fifty paces of us, with all the dogs at his heels; we ſaluted him by firing three ſhot as he paſſed us.

The thicket in which he had taken refuge was neither ſo high, large, or buſhy, as the one he had quitted. A track of blood made me preſume I had wounded him, and the fury of the dogs was a proof I was not miſtaken. A number of my people now drew near, but the greater part had entirely diſappeared.

The animal was baited more than an hour, we firing into the thicket more than forty random ſhot. At length, (tired and impatient with this tedious buſineſs), I remounted my horſe, and turned with precaution on the oppoſite ſide to the dogs. I imagined that, employed in defending himſelf againſt them, it would be eaſy to get behind him. I was not miſtaken; I ſaw him ſquatting, and ſtriking with his paws, to keep at bay my dog that ran barking within reach of his fangs. When I had taken the neceſſary ſteps to catch him in a good ſituation, I fired my carbine; this I immediately dropped to catch up my gun, which I carried at the bow of my ſaddle. This precaution was uſeleſs; the animal did not appear, nor could I ſee him after firing my carbine. Though I was ſure I had hit him, it would have been imprudent to have ruſhed immediately into the thicket. As he made no noiſe, I ſuſpected he was dead, or mortally wounded. "Friends," cried I to the hunters that approached, "let us go in a firm line ſtraight up to him; if he is yet alive, all our pieces fired together will overcome him, and we can be in no danger." One perſon only anſwered, and that was in the negative; in ſhort, none liked the propoſal. Enraged, I ſaid to my Hottentot (who was not leſs animated than his maſter), "Comrade, the animal is either dead, or near it; get on horſeback, approach as I did, and try to diſcover in what ſtate we have put him; I will guard the entrance, and, if he attempts to eſcape, will ſhoot him; we ſhall be able to finiſh him without the aſſiſtance of theſe cowards." No ſooner had he entered, than he called to me that the tyger was extended without motion, and he believed him dead; but, to be aſſured, he fired his carbine. I ran, tranſported with pleaſure: my brave Hottentot partook my exultation. Triumph redoubled our force; we dragged the animal from the thicket; he ſeemed enormous; I examined him particularly, turning him from ſide to ſide. This was my firſt eſſay, and by chance the tyger was monſtrous; it was a male. From the extremity of the tail to the noſe, he meaſured ſeven feet ten inches, to a circumference of two feet ten inches. I found that he exactly anſwered the deſcription of the Panther given by Buffon; but through all this country he is known by no other name than the tyger, though it is only the prevalence of cuſtom, for in this part of Africa there are no tygers, the difference between that animal and the panther being very great. The Hottentots call it *gareu gama*, or the *ſpotted lion*."

ST Vincent de Paul, in the year 1670, opened an Hoſpital at Paris for expoſed infants. The number of foundlings that year was only 312. Ten years after it was 890. In the year 1700 the number amounted to 1738. In the year 1740 it was 3130; and in the year 1776 it roſe to 6419. This was more than a third part of the children born in Paris that year, which were 18,919.

ODE

ODE *for* His MAJESTY's BIRTH DAY,

June 4. 1790.

[Written by the late Rev. Mr T. WARTON.]

I.

WITHIN what fountain's craggy cell
Delights the goddeſs Health to dwell?
Where from the rigid roof diſtills
Her richeſt ſtream in ſteely rills?
What mineral gems entwine her humid locks?
Lo, ſparkling high from potent ſprings,
To Britain's ſons her cup ſhe brings!
Romantic Matlock! are thy tufted rocks,
Thy fring'd declivities, the dim retreat
Where the coy Nymph has fix'd her favorite ſeat,
And hears, reclin'd along the thundering ſhore,
Indignant Darwent's deſultory tide
His rugged channel rudely chide?
Darwent, whoſe ſhaggy wreath is ſtain'd with Daniſh gore!

II.

Or does ſhe dreſs her Naiad-cave
With coral ſpoils from Neptune's wave,
And hold ſhort revels with the train
Of Nymphs that tread the neighbouring main?
And from the cliffs of Avon's * cavern'd ſide,
Temper the balmy beverage pure,
That, fraught with "drops of precious cure,"
Brings back to trembling Hope the drooping bride;
That in the virgin's cheek renews the roſe,
And wraps the eye of Pain in quick repoſe!
While oft ſhe climbs the mountain's ſhelving ſteeps,
And calls her votaries wan, to catch the gale
That breathes o'er Aſhton's elmy vale,
And from the Cambrian hills the billowy Severn ſweeps.

III.

Or broods the Nymph with watchful wing
O'er ancient Badon's myſtic ſpring?
And ſpeeds with its ſulphureous ſource
The ſteamy torrent's ſecret courſe;
And fans th' eternal ſparks of hidden fire,
In deep unfathom'd beds below
By Bladud's magic taught to glow,
Bladud, high theme of Fancy's Gothic lyre!
Or opes the healing Power her choſen fount
In the rich veins of Malvern's ample mount?
From whoſe tall ridge the noontide wanderer views
Pomona's purple realm, in April's pride,
Its blaze of bloom expanding wide,
And waving groves array'd in Flora's faireſt hues.

IV.

Haunts ſhe the ſcene, where Nature lowers
O'er Buxton's heath in lingering ſhowers?
Or loves ſhe more, with ſandal fleet,
In mattin dance the Nymphs to meet
That on the flowery marge of Chelder † play?
Who, boaſtful of the ſtately train
That deign'd to grace this ſimple plain,
Late, with new pride, along his reedy way,
Bore to Sabrina wreaths of brighter hue,
And mark'd his paſtoral urn with emblems new.—
Howe'er theſe ſtreams ambroſial may detain
Thy ſteps, O genial Health, yet not alone
Thy gifts the Naiad-ſiſters own;
Thine too the briny flood, and Ocean's hoar domain.

V.

And lo! amid the watery roar,
In Thetis' car ſhe ſkims the ſhore;
Where Portland's brows, embattled high
With rocks, in rugged majeſty [ſtream,
Frown o'er the billows, and the ſtorm re-
She beckons Britain's ſcepter'd Pair
Her treaſures of the deep to ſhare!—
Hail then, on this glad morn, the mighty Main!
Which lends the boon divine of lengthen'd days
To Thoſe who wear the nobleſt regal bays:
That mighty Main, which on its conſcious tide,
Their boundleſs commerce pours on every clime,
Their dauntleſs banner bears ſublime;
Which wafts their pomp of war and ſpreads their thunder wide!

This Ode was intended for the New Year immediately ſubſequent to his Majeſty's excurſion to Cheltenham; on which day, there being no court, it was not performed.—It is now given, with a few alterations in the laſt ſtanza.

SONNET TO PATIENCE.

By JOHN RENNIE.

CONSOLING delegate of Virtue, ſtay,
And teach thy ſad diſciple ſtill to bear,
Amidſt the gloom of dark affliction's day,
The preſſure of misfortune and deſpair.

O thou! who early taught him to deride
The ſcoffing taunts of Envy's baneful crew,
When with the deepeſt ſenſe of injur'd pride
Bold indignation more diſdainful grew;—

The rooted agony which foils relief,
Let not his ſuffering ſpirit now upbraid;
Which finds a nobler charm in ſilent grief,
Than e'er the rant of eloquence convey'd;

While harraſs'd nature, faint with ceaſeleſs woes,
Enjoys a ſtupor, tho' denied repoſe! [ſtream,

* *The Avon at Briſtol.*

† *The rivulet Chelt, or Chelder, at Cheltenham, which runs into the Severn.*

III-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

UNITED PROVINCES.

The Britiſh Ambaſſador has, in the name of his court, claimed from the States General the ſuccours ſtipulated in the treaty of alliance ſubſiſting between Great Britain and the United Provinces. Their High Mightineſſes have, in compliance with his requeſt, ordered ſix ſhips of the line to be armed, beſides four more.

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

Count d'Arberg, who commanded the Imperialiſts at the taking of Ghent, was lately diſcovered to be with his wife and children at the Chateau de la Rochette, in the province of Limbourg. He was immediately made priſoner by a detachment of patriotic troops under M. de Fraye de Schiplecken, and removed to Bruſſels, whence he and his family were to be ſent to Antwerp, to be detained as hoſtages.

A part of the troops of the Belgic States who were unfortunate in the late engagement at the advanced poſts, having fled ſhamefully to Namur with the news, that the patriots were totally cut to pieces; a general alarm was excited thro' that city. The patriot citizens roſe in a fury againſt the royaliſts, in conſequence of ſome of the latter having expreſſed joy at the event; and three of their houſes were completely pillaged, before the ſoldiers in the garriſon could interpoſe to protect them.

General Schoenfeld marched from Namur with a reinforcement, aſſoon as he heard that an engagement had taken place. On the 23d of May, the troops of the States, in number 6000, divided into three columns; the firſt commanded by the Count de Lanoy, the ſecond by M. Van Dam, and the third by General de Schoenfeld, attacked the Auſtrians, but were repulſed and routed, column after column, with the loſs of fourteen cannons, their ammunition, above 800 ſtand of arms, carriages of every kind, and ſome cheſts. On the 24th, they returned to the attack, and were again routed, with the loſs of one ſix-pounder and another piece of a ſmaller bore. About 800 men were killed and wounded, and twelve taken priſoners. The Auſtrians had twenty five killed and wounded.

The villagers of Brabant continue zealous in offering their homage to the States. On the morning of the 5th inſt. 10,000 men entered Bruſſels, all well armed, and in the beſt order. About noon, a great number arriving together at the Great Square, ranged themſelves in a ſquare battalion, and reſounded from all ſides, *Long live the States of Brabant, the Congreſs, and Vander Noot.*

Baron Schoenfeld, in his reports to the Congreſs, concerning the unfortunate actions between Luxemburg and Namur, complained bitterly of the cowardice, diſobedience, and treaſon of his army. To their ill conduct he attributed the defeats. The Congreſs have been induced to requeſt the aſſiſtance of the volunteers, and ſeveral from the towns of Bruſſels, Louvain, Mecklin, and Mons have accordingly offered themſelves. Several of the patriotic commanders finding honour or ſucceſs impoſſible to be obtained with ſuch baſe diſorderly troops, have quitted the army in diſguſt. To remedy the deſertion and cowardice which thin his ranks in the moſt rapid manner, the Congreſs have empowered General Schoenfeld to execute, without any formal trial, all offenders whom he may think worthy of death. For a ſuppoſed connivance in a pretended conſpiracy, three hundred, all above the lower claſs, have been dragged from their beds, and caſt into confinement.

But the volunteers continue to aſſemble to ſupport the patriot cauſe; and deſerters are hanged without mercy.

A ſpy in the patriot uniform having been diſcovered in the army, and carried to Namur, the women inſtantly ſeized him; and, with a ſabre, ſnatched from a volunteer, ſtruck him in ſuch a manner, as to break his neck.

At Ghent, upwards of 200 perſons have been arreſted and thrown into confinement in the priſons and convents.

It is ſaid, that Secretary Van Eupen has, by order of the Congreſs, waited on Gen. Vander Merch, with an offer of conditions, on which he is wiſhed to reſume his former ſtation in the patriotic army, but which he has poſitively refuſed to accept. The peaſants continue to flock in crowds to Bruſſels, to acknowledge the authority and immaculacy of the Congreſs.

Vander Noot is wholly occupied in receiving theſe noiſy gueſts.

The following is a copy of a diſpatch from Gen. Schoenfeld, dated at the headquarters at Andoy on the 10th inſtant.

" At

" At day-break, this morning, the Auſtrians attacked one of our piquets with 140 men. They were put to flight, and our people purſued them three quarters of a league. The ſame thing happened with a patrole from Hui, who fell in with a detachment of the enemy near Marchaim, and drove them back to Ohei. Theſe two affairs give me great hopes that the courage of our people will effectually revive. SCHOENFELD "

On the ſame day, a detachment of the General's chaſſeurs attacked the enemy near Aſſer, and drove them back to Vivier, but were ſtopped in their progreſs by the maſked batteries.

The following official note of the Deputy of the States at Namur gives an account of another affair.

" My Lords, I have the honour to tranſmit to you an account of the affair which took place yeſterday the 10th inſtant at the poſt of Haſtier. Colonel Koeler, commander of that column, ſent a battalion of the regiment de Namur, and ſome companies of Antwerpers over the Meuſe, with a corps of volunteers under Major de Villers, in order to reconnoitre the poſition of the Auſtrians, who very ſoon came in numbers upon him. But our troops being protected by a battery which we had at Haſtier, the enemy could not make much reſiſtance; and we kept up ſuch a vigorous fire, that they were obliged to retire into the wood. Our troops did not venture to purſue them, leſt they might have ſome maſked batteries in the wood. Major de Villers returned with his troop, and paſſed the Meuſe again, to join the main body.

" We have loſt in this attack the brave Capt. Comte de Romrei, of the regiment de Namur; four or five ſoldiers are killed, and ten or twelve wounded. The battalion of the regiment de Namur diſtinguiſhed themſelves very much, as well as the volunteers called canary birds, from their yellow-cloaths. We cannot ſay ſo of the corps of volunteers from Antwerp.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DE NOLLET D'ANGLER."

Colonel Lochee, proprietor of the Engliſh Legion, has demanded his diſmiſſion. He complains that his men were ſo diſpoſed of in the laſt engagement, as to be inevitably maſſacred.

The troops of the States have ſince repaſſed the Meuſe, to attack the Auſtrians, and to prevent them from forming a battery to diſmount our artillery, which is planted on the other ſide, and by commanding the river, prevents them from throwing a bridge over it.

The ardour of the peaſants continues unabated.

FRANCE.

On May 28. M. d'Allardes, from the committee of finances, repreſented the ſtate of the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, the efforts they had made for the public ſervice, the loſſes they had ſuſtained by the purchaſe of piaſters; and propoſed that the public ſhould, at a future period, account to them for theſe. The plan of the decree which he propoſed was ordered to be printed.

On June 5. a remonſtrance or memorial which had been preſented by Lord Robert Fitzgerald, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majeſty, was laid before the National Aſſembly, from the Lord Keeper. It claimed in favour of the Scots and Iriſh colleges at Paris, an exemption from the operation of the decree of the Aſſembly, by which the property of all lands, &c. of the church and clerical corporations is declared to belong to the State. It repreſented, that the property of thoſe colleges in France, had been purchaſed with money carried from Ireland and Scotland; and that their endowments had not been French but Britiſh from the beginning.

One member juſt obſerved upon it, that the preſent æra was fertile in revolutions as aſtoniſhing as they were new. He ſaid, it was not more ſurpriſing to ſee a National Aſſembly ſitting, amidſt the ruins of deſpotiſm, in the capital of France, giving laws to the kingdom, than to ſee the Miniſter of a Proteſtant King plead the cauſe of the Catholic ſubjects of that Monarch, whom the intolerant ſpirit of penal laws had forced to become refugees in a foreign land; and who would inſtantly ceaſe to be refugees, if their own government would ceaſe to be intolerant. To refuſe men protection at home, and to afford it to them in a foreign ſtate, was a phænomenon both in politics and common ſenſe. The ſtep taken by Lord Robert Fitzgerald ſeemed to be the conſequence of a ſtruggle between abſurd policy on the one hand, and wiſdom on the other; and he rejoiced that the latter had triumphed: but he remarked, however, that

that its triumph could not be complete, till England ſhould have learned to treat all her inhabitants as ſubjects, and not force any of them to ſeek abroad for that protection, which penal laws, attaching not upon crimes, but upon conſcience, do not ſuffer them to find at home.

June 9. In conſequence of a farther report from the Eccleſiaſtical Committee it was decreed,

"That the only mode of appointing biſhops and pariſh-prieſts ſhall, in future, be by election; That all elections ſhall proceed by ballot and a plurality of votes; That the election of biſhops ſhall be carried on according to a form to be laid down, and by the ſuffrages of the electoral body, as deſcribed in a former decree," &c.

Two letters from his Majeſty were on the ſame day read. The one was addreſſed to the Preſident, the other to the Aſſembly. They reſpected the ſettlement of his Majeſty's houſehold, civil and military; his propoſitions were adopted by the Aſſembly without a diſſenting voice, and his annual revenue fixed at twenty-five millions.

On the 11th, M. Mirabeau roſe, and thus addreſſed the Aſſembly, "Franklin is dead! the man who freed America, who enlightened Europe! that ſage whom two worlds claim, held a diſtinguiſhed rank among the human ſpecies.

Courts have long in hypocriſy mourned, with idle pomp, the death of the great who have been uſeleſs to them. Nations ought only to mourn their benefactors. It belongs to the repreſentatives of the people to appoint ſuch mournings.

The Congreſs has ordered a two months mourning. Would it not be worthy of you to unite in an homage ſo ſacred? The nations of antiquity would have raiſed altars to the man who could bring thunder into ſubjection, and humble the pride of tyrants.

I propoſe that the Aſſembly ſhould decree, that the Aſſembly wear mourning three days for the death of Benjamin Franklin."

The decree was accordingly paſſed, M. Mirabeau's ſpeech ordered to be printed, and a letter of condolence to be written to the American Congreſs.

On the 18th, the Aſſembly fixed the amount of the livings of the clergy; the annual proviſion for the ſupport of the clergy ſhall be in the following proportion: to the Archbiſhop of Paris 50,000 livres, to all the other Archbiſhops 20,000 livres each, and to the Biſhops 12,000 livres each—to the Vicars of cathedral churches, from 6000 livres to 2000 livres each; to Rectors, from 6000 livres to 1200 livres each; to Vicars from 2400 livres to 700 livres each.

The Seſſion of the National Aſſembly, on the evening of June 19. was one of the moſt ſplendid that have marked its progreſs. At its opening, a deputation from all the foreigners reſident in Paris, Engliſh, Dutch, Ruſſians, Pruſſians, Poles, Germans, Swedes, Italians, Spaniards, Flemings, Swiſs, &c. preſented at the bar an addreſs of congratulation to the Aſſembly, on the ſucceſs of its labours, and on the proſpect which they opened to the human race of a new æra of happineſs and freedom. The Preſident returned thanks to the deputation in the name of the Aſſembly, and the addreſs and reply were unanimouſly ordered to be printed.

As a ſtep preparatory to the anniverſary to be held on the 14th, it was reſolved, in conſequence of a motion by M. de la Meth, that all monuments unfavourable to the freedom of the people, ſhould be deſtroyed, and emblems of the arts ſubſtituted in the room of the four ſtatues in the Place des Victoires.

The abolition of all titles of Nobility was next moved in the Aſſembly. After a violent debate, in which it was obſerved, that truly great men needed not ſuch equivocal dignities, and, what was particularly remarkable, the repreſentative of the Houſe of Montmorency, one of the nobleſt and moſt ancient in Europe, was one of the keeneſt ſpeakers in favour of the motion),—it was decreed, That as hereditary nobility could not ſubſiſt in a free ſtate, the National Aſſembly therefore aboliſhed the titles of Duke, Count, Marquis, Baron, Excellency, Greatneſs, Abbe, and directed all citizens to take in future their family and patronymic names; forbade the uſe of liveries and coats; prohibited the appellation of Monſeigneur; and ſtated, as the term when this decree was to be enforced, the 14th of July in Paris, and three months from its date in the provinces.

A complete ſuit of cloathing and arms is, by a decree of the Aſſembly, to be given to each of the Conquerors of the Baſtile, with the name of the Conque

or of the Baſtile inſcribed on the ſabre, and a diſtinctive mark on the coat.

On the 21ſt, the Aſſembly completed the new Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment. The miniſters of the church are to be paid their ſalaries from the treaſurer of the diſtrict, three months in advance, and may compel payment by ſummons, if it be refuſed.—Vacant ſalaries are to be paid into the treaſury of the diſtrict, for certain purpoſes. Aged or infirm Rectors ſhall, upon giving proper notice, be permitted to take a vicar, to be paid by the nation, or to retire on a penſion equal to what the vicar would have enjoyed; and aged or infirm vicars may retire on a penſion equal to their ſalaries, if it does not exceed 800 livres.—Biſhops, Rectors, and Vicars, ſhall exerciſe their epiſcopal and clerical functions without any other recompence than the proviſions ſettled by the preſent conſtitution; and the law of reſidence ſhall be religiouſly obſerved.

The province of Saintonge, in which, till lately, tranquillity reigned, now exhibits a dreadful reverſe. In the beginning of May, the inhabitants of four parithes, three leagues from Pons, aſſembled to burn and pillage. Two country houſes belonging to M. du Paty, Counſellor to the Parliament of Bourdeaux, and another belonging to a rich notary, have been pillaged and burnt. The National troops in the neighbourhood could not ſtop the progreſs of the flames. They took 90 of the rioters priſoners, but none was killed or wounded. The riotous peaſants had intended to burn the houſes of ſeveral other gentlemen and noblemen who were obnoxious to them. They ſay they are now free, and will no longer pay either to the King or the lord of the manor. The other peaſants threaten to burn the city of Pons, if the priſoners be not ſet at liberty.

In a violent tumult which broke out at Douay, the celebrated Baron de Tott, who commanded as Major-General, had almoſt fell a victim to the fury of the populace. The cord was ready; but by ſome happy accident, he eſcaped out of the hands of the mob into a houſe, from which he was conveyed in diſguiſe out of town.

On the morning of June 19. the national guards were reviewed in the Champ de Mars, in the preſence of the King and the whole Royal Family. The whole field reſounded with the cry of "God ſave the King."

The city of Avignon is in confuſion. The citizens are divided into two parties; the ſtronger of which is zealous for the French conſtitution. Above forty perſons have loſt their lives; and of thoſe four have ſuffered public execution, the Marquis d'Roleus, the Count de Rochegude, the Abbe Auffray, and a ſilk weaver. The Count puſhed aſide the executioner, and diſpatched himſelf. The Papal arms have been diſplaced in every quarter.

SPAIN.

The Spaniſh government have lately iſſued an edict that is likely to operate as a ſort of navigation act, and will materially affect the trade of Europe. Its principle is to favour the conſtruction of national merchant ſhips, by conferring on ſuch the excluſive privilege of trading from port to port in Spain, and encouraging them by bounties and ſeveral other peculiar advantages. The Dutch trade will ſuffer conſiderably in conſequence of this act.

EAST INDIES.

The following deſcription of the proceſſion of the Nabob from Chitpore to Calcutta, to pay his compliments to Lord Cornwallis, gives an idea of the magnificence of Eaſtern Princes.

Seven elephants, of the firſt magnitude, were led by their keepers in the ſame manner as our ſumpter horſes. On the back of one, was the Nabob, ſeated on a throne of indeſcribable ſplendor; behind him a man with a ſuperb fan collected the breezes to cool him.

The throne was compoſed of gold, pearls, and brilliants. The Nabob's dreſs was ineſtimably rich. The elephant on which he rode was capariſoned in the moſt gorgeous manner.

His ſtate palanquin followed. The top was ſupported by four pillars of maſſy ſilver, and encruſted with pearls and diamonds. On all its ſides were fine glaſs plates, to ſhew his Highneſs's perſon to advantage.

ENGLAND.

Lewes, June 7 A few days ſince, as a man and a boy were tilling a corn-field belonging to Lord Pelham, the boy's eye was attracted by ſomething that gliſtened through the dirt, and on ſtooping to pick it up, he had the ſatisfaction to find that it was a gold watch with ſome valuable appendages. The boy delivered it to his father, who carried it to Lord Pelham. His Lordſhip, on examining

one

one of the ſeals, found that it bore the coat of Lord Sefton, and thence concluding that the watch, &c. belonged to that Nobleman, cauſed it to be returned to him.

It is extraordinary that the above watch had not received the leaſt injury, though from circumſtances, it appeared to have been buried in the earth near 15 years. The chain, which was ſteel, is entirely eaten up with ruſt.

The following very remarkable inſtances of fertility occurred at Plymouth: In December laſt, a turkey brought out a young brood; they continued uncommonly ſmall; but being killed and prepared for the table in February, were found to be then full of eggs.—A hen brought out a brood of chickens in January; two or three were ſaved, in hopes of their laying early next ſpring; but on the 5th of May they began to lay, and continued to afford each an egg daily.

SCOTLAND.

Proceedings of the General Aſſembly.

The General Aſſembly convened at Edinburgh on Thurſday the 20th of May. Dr Hill of St Andrew's, Moderator of the laſt Aſſembly, preached before them from Pſalm xxii. 27. Dr Walker of Collington was then choſen Moderator, and at the Aſſembly's deſire took the Chair. After which, the Right Hon. the Earl of Leven produced his Majeſty's Commiſſion appointing him to appear as his Commiſſioner and Repreſentative in the preſent Aſſembly. It was read with due reſpect, and ordered to be inſerted in the books of the Aſſembly. His Grace the Commiſſioner then preſented the King's letter; which after being read, was likewiſe ordered to be inſerted in the records. He alſo preſented the warrant for 1000l. royal bounty. A ſpeech was then heard from the throne, and reſpectfully anſwered by the Moderator in the name of the Aſſembly.

On Friday, the 21ſt, the Aſſembly, on the report of a committee, appointed Mr W. Shiells, at Weſtruther, to lecture and preach before his Grace the Commiſſioner, on Sunday May 23. in the forenoon, and Mr John Campbell at Kippen to preach in the afternoon; and Mr James Lapſlie at Campſie, to lecture and preach on Sunday the 30th in the forenoon, and Mr And. Grant, at Portmoak, to preach in the afternoon.

Saturday, 22. The draught of an addreſs, in anſwer to the King's letter, having been prepared by the proper committee, was preſented to and approved of by the Aſſembly, and being ſubſcribed by the Moderator, his Grace the Commiſſioner undertook to tranſmit it to his Majeſty.—It was preſented to his Majeſty by Mr Grenville, ſecretary of ſtate for the home-department, and appeared in the London Gazette of May 29. viz.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

The gracious letter with which your Majeſty hath honoured this meeting of the General Aſſembly of this National Church, was received with the utmoſt reſpect and gratitude.

It affords us high ſatisfaction in the diſcharge of our duty, that our loyalty and attachment to your Majeſty's perſon and government, and our zeal in promoting Chriſtian piety and learning, and in encouraging true religion and virtue, have made a favourable impreſſion upon your royal mind; and we ſhall proceed with alacrity in a line of conduct which your Majeſty has graciouſly declared will inſure us a continuance of your paternal affection and regard. We cheriſh the remembrance of the repeated teſtimonies of royal approbation which we have formerly received; we look up to your Majeſty as the Nurſing Father of the Church; and we rely on your Majeſty's determination to preſerve and maintain the Church of Scotland, as by law eſtabliſhed, in the full and free enjoyment of all its rights and privileges.

We truſt that we ſhall never loſe ſight of the primary and important objects to which your Majeſty is pleaſed to direct our attention: and it is our happineſs to know, that we live under the government of a Prince to whom we cannot give any proof of loyalty ſo acceptable as the exertion of our ſtrenuous endeavours in maintaining the great cauſe of religion, in checking the growth of vice and immorality, in enforcing obedience to the laws, in promoting the practice of all Chriſtian duties, and in diffuſing a ſpirit of charity and benevolence.

We regard the appointment of the Earl of Leven to repreſent your royal perſon in the preſent Aſſembly, as a freſh mark of your Majeſty's favour to the Church of Scotland. His warm attachment, like that of his anceſtors, to this Church; his zeal for the intereſts of religion; the virtues of his life; and our happy experience of thoſe diſtinguiſhed qualifications, which have recommended him to your Majeſty's repeated choice,

conſpire to render him moſt acceptable to us in the execution of the high and important truſt committed to him.

We receive with much thankfulneſs your royal donation for promoting the knowledge of the Proteſtant religion in the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland:—and we ſhall ſtudy to ſhow ourſelves not unworthy of the confidence which your Majeſty is pleaſed to repoſe in us, by applying it with fidelity and diligence to the pious and important purpoſe for which it is beſtowed.

Your Majeſty has ſhown the moſt gracious attention to the dignity and efficacy of our proceedings, by recommending moderation and propriety of conduct. We with moſt earneſtly to avoid all unneceſſary diſputes and altercations; and we feel that it is the duty of the Miniſters of the Prince of Peace to ſet an example of that harmony and good-will which they inculcate upon the people committed to their care, as moſt congenial to the ſpirit of our religion, and moſt eſſential to the happineſs of ſociety.

That the God and Father of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, by whom Kings reign, may preſerve your Majeſty's perſon, and direct your councils; that he may bleſs the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family; that he may continue to us the many national bleſſings in which your ſubjects now rejoice, that, after a long and proſperous reign over a free, a happy, and a grateful people, you may receive that Crown which fadeth not away; and that a race of Princes, deſcended from your illuſtrious Houſe, and formed after your example, may, to lateſt poſterity, ſway the Britiſh ſceptre with moderation and renown, are the earneſt prayers of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal ſubjects,

The Miniſters and Elders, met in this National Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by

JOHN WALKER, *Moderator.*

Edinburgh, May 22. 1790."

Monday, 24. The Aſſembly had under their conſideration the caſe of the pariſh of Renfrew, the circumſtances of which were as follows: Mr Thomas Burns, miniſter of Inchinnan, had received the King's preſentation to the pariſh of Renfrew, and a call had been moderated, inviting him to become paſtor of the pariſh; but ſeveral heritors and elders had objected againſt the call as inſufficient, and brought the matter before the Preſbytery, by whom it had been referred *ſimpliciter* to the Synod of Glaſgow and Ayr, who again referred it *ſimpliciter* to the General Aſſembly. A proteſt had been taken againſt the conduct of the Synod, and an appeal made to the Aſſembly with regard to the propriety of it.

The appellants withdrawing their appeal from the ſentence of the Synod, referred the cauſe *ſimpliciter* to the Aſſembly; who therefore proceeded to take up the cauſe on the reference. After long reaſoning, it was moved by Dr G. Hill of St Andrew's, "That the General Aſſembly, finding that the preſbytery of Paiſley ought to have ſuſtained the call, with the ſubſequent deeds of concurrence; and having, by their proceedings in the buſineſs, occaſioned an unneceſſary delay in the ſettlement in queſtion, are therefore ordained by the Aſſembly, who ſuſtain the call to Mr Burns as valid, to meet at Paiſley, on the 16th of June next, to receive this ſentence, and take the proper ſteps to expedite the ſettlement of Mr Burns, as miniſter of Renfrew.

In oppoſition to this, it was moved by Sir Harry Moncreiff, That, "as ſeveral of the papers of concurrence appear not to have been before the inferior courts, and are therefore not competently before the Aſſembly; the cauſe ſhould be remitted to the preſbytery of Paiſley, and they ordered to reconſider it, and proceed regularly in the buſineſs, without paying reſpect to any appeals that may be made. Dr Hill's motion was carried by a majority of 81 to 46.

Tueſday 25. the Aſſembly appointed Mr Robert Arnot of Ceres to preach before the Commiſſioner, inſtead of Mr A. Grant, who, through indiſpoſition, could not attend.

The Aſſembly next proceeded to conſider a petition from the preſbytery of Fordyce, relating to an alledged ſimoniacal paction; and upon a motion being made, unanimouſly approved of the conduct of the preſbytery of Fordyce and the ſynod of Aberdeen; inſtructed the Procurator for the Church to attend to the progreſs of the proceſs of reduction before the civil court, to concur with the purſuer, and to report the

ſtate

ſtate of the proceſs to the next General Aſſembly. They alſo inſtructed the preſbytery of Fordyce to delay taking any ſteps in the ſettlement, till they ſhould receive directions from the Aſſembly.

A petition from Mr James Lawſon preacher, craving permiſſion of the Aſſembly to preach as a probationer in the churches of the eſtabliſhment in Scotland, being a licentiate of the Scots preſbytery in London, was read by himſelf, and he heard in ſupport of it at the bar. The Aſſembly unanimouſly agreed to diſmiſs the petition, as inconſiſtent with the ninth act of Aſſembly 1779, reſpecting perſons going to be licented and ordained without the bounds of this church. Mr Lawſon has appeared, upon various occaſions, before the Aſſembly, for fourteen years: he has now, however, promiſed never more to trouble them, except as a viſitor.

The preſbytery of Aberbrothock, who had been directed by the laſt Aſſembly to preſent themſelves at the bar of this Aſſembly, to anſwer for their proceeding in the ſettlement of Mr George Gleg, as miniſter of Aberbrothock, being called to the bar, there appeared Mr R. Traill, Mr Alexander Chaplin, and Mr A. Girvan. The record of the preſbytery, reſpecting the above ſettlement, was next called for, and read; and the preſbytery was heard in their own defence. The Aſſembly unanimouſly found the proceedings of the preſbytery in the ſettlement of Mr Gleg to be highly irregular and incompetent; as they proceeded in the ſettlement without having any call before them; and even in the face of an appeal, regularly made to the laſt General Aſſembly, againſt a ſentence of the ſynod of Angus and Mearns:—And as it does not appear from the records, that they required Mr Gleg, at the time of his ordination, to ſubſcribe the Confeſſion of Faith and *formula*, as the law and practice of this church require: the Aſſembly therefore found, that the conduct of the preſbytery was in theſe reſpects unjuſtifiable, and deſerved the cenſure of the Aſſembly. They therefore admoniſhed and enjoined the preſbytery of Aberbrothock, to guard carefully againſt ſuch irregularities, in future.

[*To be continued.*]

MARRIAGES.

June 2. At Edinburgh, Alexander Marjoribanks, Eſq; of Marjoribanks, to Miſs Katharine Laurie, daughter of the deceaſed Gilbert Laurie, Eſq; of Polmont, late one of the Commiſſioners of Excife for Scotland.

3. At London, the Hon. and Rev. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, to Miſs Frances Henrietta Freemantle, ſecond daughter of the late John Freemantle, Eſq;

3. At Leith, Mr John Geddes, of Glaſgow, to Miſs Chriſtian Robertſon, daughter of the deceaſed Bailie William Robertſon, merchant in Leith.

10. At Ardoch, Ebenezer Oliphant of Condie, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Stirling, third daughter of Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, Bt.

11. At Edinburgh, Lieutenant David Dewar, of 22d foot, to Mrs Dewar, widow of Mr Dewar of Vogrie.

12. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr Donald Mackenzie, chaplain of 71ſt foot, to Miſs Mary Mackenzie, daughter of the late John Mackenzie, Eſq; of Brae.

12. Dr Nicholas Bindon, of Limerick, to Mrs Cecilia Fergufon, daughter of Mr Walter Ferguſon, writer in Edinburgh.

18. Mr Robert Jop, merchant in Leith, to Miſs Frances Bowie, daughter of Mr James Bowie, late agent for the Engliſh factory on the African coaſt.

21. Mr Thomas M'Cunn, merchant in Greenock, to Miſs Mary Ryburn, daughter of the deceaſed Mr David Ryburn, merchant in Campbeltown.

22. At Paiſley, the Rev. Mr John Buiſt, miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation at Greenock, to Miſs Nancy Walker, daughter of Mr Samuel Walker, merchant in Paiſley.

Lately, at Ditcheat, Somerſetſhire, William Kingſton, farmer, (a man without arms), to Miſs Eliſabeth Elford, at Chetnole, Dorſetſhire.

BIRTHS.

May 28. At Ingleby manor, county of York, the Lady of Sir William Foulis, Bt, of a ſon.

June 3. The Lady of Capt. Campbell of Stonefield, of a daughter.

4. Lady Helen Hall, of a ſon.

5. At Fetternear, Mrs Leſlie of Balquhain, of a daughter.

11. At Elrick, Mrs Burnet of Elrick, of a ſon.

12. Mrs Campbell of Fairfield, of a ſon.

14. At Formarton houſe, Aberdeenſhire, Lady Haddo, of a ſon.

21. At Lochbuy houſe, Mrs Maclaine of Lochbuy, of a daughter.

24. At Purves hall, the Lady of Sir Alexander Purves, Bt, of a ſon.

24. At

24. At Roſſie, Mrs Cheap of Roſſie, of a ſon.

Lately, at Florence, Lady Auguſta Clavering, of a daughter.

The Lady of Lord George Murray, of a daughter.

Mrs Lockhart of Caſtlehill, of a daughter.

Mrs Blair of Blair, of a daughter.

At Haddington, Margaret Dingwall, a poor woman, of three ſons, two of whom are living.

DEATHS.

Oct. 1789. At Aſka, Madraſs ſettlement, Capt. Archibald Eagle, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Jan. 9. 1790. At Canton, Mr Thomas Bannerman, eldeſt ſon of Dr Bannerman, phyſician in Aberdeen.

April 17. Near Philadelphia, Dr Benjamin Franklin, a gentleman univerſally known, and eminently diſtinguiſhed as a philoſopher and politician.

May 16. Near Palais, in the dioceſe of Bayonne, M. Bourgelais, author of ſome very curious remarks on metaphyſical and hiſtorical chronology.

22. At Rothſay, James Logie, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms at that port.

23. At Warſaw, the Grand Marſhal of Lithuania, aged 78 years.

24. At Old Aberdeen, in his 69th year, Mr John Leſlie, profeſſor of Greek in King's College and Univerſity of Aberdeen.

26. At Aberdeen, Mrs Margaret Burnett, widow of the late George Lauder of Pitcaney, Eſq;

26. At Dantzick, in an advanced age, Archibald Gibſon, Eſq; merchant.

26. William Syme, Eſq; of Woodhaven.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr William Charles Craigie, writer to the ſignet.

30. Mr Adam Bell, writer in Edinburgh.

30. At Tintry-mill, aged 103 years, John Buchanan. He retained all his faculties to the laſt.

Lately, at Bombay, Lieut. John Gardiner, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, only ſon of Dr Gardiner phyſician in Edinburgh.

Lately, in India, Lieut. Colvill Learmonth of the 75th foot.

Lately, in India, Edward Campbell, ſon of the Rev. Mr William Campbell, miniſter at Lilliefleaf.

June 1. At Glaſgow, Mrs Jean Sharp, relict of the late Dr Alexander Wilſon, profeſſor of practical aſtronomy in the univerſity of Glaſgow.

3. At Auchanaſie, aged 75, Sir James Innes, Bt, of Coxtown.

3. At Tanfield, near Canonmills, Mr Dunbar Pringle, tanner.

3. At Aberdeen, John Sibbald, Eſq: of Abden.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr John Syme, writer to the ſignet.

6. At Dalzel, Robert Hamilton, Eſq; of Orbiſton.

7. At Banff, John Innes of Edingight, Eſq;

7. At Edinburgh, Miſs Winnifred Kerr, daughter of the late John Kerr, Eſq; merchant in London.

8. At Kingſwood, near Bath, aged 101, Mary Roſe. She never knew a day's illneſs, and was out gathering herbs two hours before her death.

9. At Balnagown Caſtle, Admiral Sir John Lockhart Roſs of Balnagown, Bt.

10. At Dublin, in his 66th year, the Rt Hon. John Pomeroy, Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's forces, Colonel of the 64th foot, of which he was commander twenty four years, M. P. for the burgh of Trim, and one of the privy council.

12. At Glaſgow, Mr Archibald Bowman, merchant, late of New York.

12. At Cardroſs manſe, in Dumbartonſhire, Mrs Macaulay, relict of the Rev. Mr John Macaulay, late miniſter of Cardroſs.

13. At Edinburgh, Archibald Hope, Eſq; ſecretary to the Royal Bank of Scotland, treaſurer to the Royal Infirmary, and factor to the Dean of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal.

13. At London, his Excellency the Count de Luccheſe, miniſter from the court of Naples to the court of London.

13. The Rev. Mr David Connel, miniſter of Eaſt Kilbride, in the 84th year of his age, and 46th of his miniſtry.

13. At York, aged 89, Mrs Orfeur, relict of William Orfeur, Eſq; She has left 500 l. to the hoſpitals in the county and city.

15. At Dumfries, Miſs Gordon of Crogo.

17. At Braid farm, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, Miſs Burnet of Monboddo.

17. At Dublin, Mrs Mary O'Brien, wife of Patrick O'Brien, Eſq; authoreſs of an admired and popular novel, and of ſeveral poetical pieces.

18. The Hon. and Rev, John Murray, Dean of Killaloe, in Ireland, and Rector of Caſtle Connel, in that dioceſe. He was uncle to his Grace the Duke of Athol, and married Lady Elizabeth Murray, ſiſter to the Earl of Dunmore, by whom he had two daughters.

20. At Edinburgh Mrs Campbell, widow of John Campbell, Eſq; late of Newfield

20. At Leith, Mrs Aliſon Cuninghame, ſpouſe of Capt. Robert Mudie.

21. At London, Miſs Drummond, only daughter of Henry Drummond, Eſq; banker, Charing-croſs.

22. At Ballater, aged 80 and upwards, Francis Farquharſon of Monaltry, Eſq; This gentleman's eſtate, which was forfeited in 1745, was reſtored in 1784. See vol. 46. p. 425.

22. At

22. At London, Mr Charles Rivington, printer.

30. At Roſebank, Alexander Miller, Eſq; of Dalnair, Advocate.

Lately, at Redlynch, near Bruton, the Counteſs of Ilcheſter, Lady of the Rt Hon. Thomas Fox, Earl of Ilcheſter.

At Glaſgow, Mr John Adam, architect

At Dublin, aged 90, Henry Browne, Eſq; uncle to the Marchioneſs of Buckingham, and father to the lady of Gen. O'Donnel.

At Horſley, in Glouceſterſhire, aged 96, Mrs Caſtleman, widow of Paul Caſtleman, Eſq; a lady who retained the perfect enjoyment of her mental faculties.

At Cork, aged 80, Mr Elias Mainauduc, one of the greateſt mathematicians in Europe, and father of the much-talked-of lecturer on animal magnetiſm.

In Ireland, aged 101, the Rev. Patrick Curtin, pariſh-prieſt of Dyſart.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Whitehall, June 5. to appoint Mr John Erſkine to be Commiſſary Clerk of Edinburgh, in the room of Mr John Pringle, reſigned.

19. to grant the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain to the ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen following, and the heirs-male of their reſpective bodies lawfully begotten, by the names, ſtyles, and titles under mentioned, viz.

The Rt Hon. Arthur Earl of Donegall, of the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Fiſherwick of Fiſherwick, in the county of Stafford.

The Rt Hon. James Earl of Fife, of the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Fife, of Fife in the county of Fife

The Rt Hon. James Bucknall Grimſton, Viſcount Grimſton, of the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Verulam of Gorhambury in the county of Hertford.

The Rt Hon. Conſtantine John Lord Mulgrave, of the kingdom of Ireland, Baron Mulgrave, of Mulgrave in the county of York.

Archibald Douglas, Eſq; Baron Douglas, of Douglas in the county of Lanark; and,

Edwin Lafcelles, Eſq; Baron Harewood, of Harewood in the county of York.

Dublin-Caſtle, May 31. His Majeſty's royal letters being received for granting the following dignities, letters patent are preparing to be paſſed under the great ſeal of this kingdom accordingly, viz.

To the Rt Rev. William Cecil Pery, D. D. Biſhop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghdadoe, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of Baron Glentworth, of Mallow in the county of Cork.

To Mrs Margaretta Foſter, wife of the Rt Hon. John Foſter, the dignity of Baroneſs Oriel, of Collon in the county of Louth; and to the heirs-male of her body lawfully begotten by the ſaid John Foſter, the dignity of Baron Oriel, of Collon aforeſaid.

To the Rt Hon. George Agar, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of Baron Callan, of Callan in the county of Kilkenny.

To Robert Dillon, of Clonbrock in the county of Galway, Eſq; and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of Baron Clonbrock, of Clonbrock aforeſaid

To James Alexander, of Caledon in the county of Tyron, Eſq; and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of Baron Caledon, of Caledon aforeſaid.

War-office, June 1.

71ſt (Highland) foot: Maj. Henry Barry, from the 19th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Elphinſtone, deceaſed.

Iſland of Jamaica.

Dr John Hunter to be Phyſician to the forces.

John Weir, Eſq; to be Purveyor of Hoſpital ſtores and medicines.

War-office, June 5.

19th foot: Brev-Maj. John Mcgill to be Major, vice Henry Barry, promoted in the 71ſt foot.

War-office, June 8.

1ſt life-guards: Capt. Charles M. B. Walton, from the late 2d troop of horſe grenadier-guards, to be Captain, vice George Warde, promoted.

Late 2d troop of horſe grenadier-guards: Capt. George Warde, from 1ſt life-guards, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Charles Burton, who retires. Sub Lieutenant Robert Knight to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice George Warde.

War-Office, June 12.

Alexander Fraſer Tytler, Gent. to be Deputy Judge Advocate, and Clerk of the Courts-martial in North Britain, vice Charles Hope, who reſigns.

War-office, June 22.

Officers of twelve companies of invalids, to be formed out from the out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital.

To be Captains,

Maj. James Stevenſon from the half-pay of Captain of the 60th foot. Maj. Boleyn Douglas, by exchange from the Invalids at Jerſey. Capt. Robert Lumſdane, from half-pay of 45th foot. Capt. Stephen Watts, by exchange, from the Invalids at Jerſey. Capt. James Lowe, from 60th foot. Hon. Lt-Col. Mark Napier, from half-pay of Major of late 75th foot. Lt-Col. Robert Maſon Lewis, by exchange, from the Invalids at Jerſey. Capt. Peter Aylward, by exchange, from the Invalids at Jerſey. Capt. Laurence Robert Campbell, from half-pay of late 2d bat. of 71ſt foot. Capt. Charles Murray, from

72d foot. Capt.-Lieut. Lord Lindores, from 26th foot. Capt. Benjamin Craven, from 60th foot.

From other Papers.

June 2. The Magiſtrates of Edinburgh appointed John Swinton and James Clerk, Eſqs, Advocates, to be Aſſeſſors to that city, in room of George Buchan-Hepburn, Eſq; appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Alexander Fraſer-Tytler, Eſq; who is appointed Judge-Advocate

Andrew Balfour, Eſq; is appointed Solicitor of teinds, in place of George Buchan-Hepburn, Eſq; who has reſigned.

3. The Univerſity of Glaſgow conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Mr William Cunningham of Eaſt Lothian.

Mr John Lang, writer in Glaſgow, is appointed Procurator-fiſcal for Lanarkſhire, in room of Mr John Wilſon, promoted.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh has preſented Mr John Clunie, licentiate in the preſbytery of Edinburgh, to the church and parish of Ewes, in the preſbytery of Langholm, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr Scot.

On Thurſday, June 24. the Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine upon the following gentlemen, after they had paſſed the uſual private and public trials.

From Virginia.

Mr Richard Field, *De Hemorrhagia.*

From Jamaica.

Mr George Spence, *De Vaſis Abſorbentibus.*

From England.

Mr Henry Bowles, *De Febre Typhoidea.*
Mr Charles Scot, *De Podagra.*

From Ireland.

Mr John Gahagan, *De Inflammatione.*
Mr Charles Daly, *De Teretibus Inteſtinorum Lumbricis.*
Mr Aimetley Strean, *De Cynanche Inflammatoria.*
Mr John M'Cully, *De Erysipelate.*
Mr William Dick, *De Aſthmate.*
Mr James Johnſton, *De Gaſtritide.*
Mr Martin Lynch, *De Scorbuto, &c.*
Mr Charles Bankhead, *De Hyſteria.*
Mr John Gibney, *De Ethere.*
Mr William Meade, *De Aquis Mineralibus.*
Mr Thomas Evans, *De Febre.*

Of Scotland.

Mr Robert Wood, *De Pertuſſi.*
Mr Robert Mackintoſh, *De Mercurii in Lue Venerea debellandâ Actione.*
Mr William Gibſon, *De Genere Lues Virulenta.*

BANKRUPTS.

June 8. William Calder, merchant in Inverneſs.

9. Auchie, Mathie, and Co. merchants and ſoap-boilers in Borrowſtounneſs.

10. Archibald Livingſton and Angus Campbell, grocers and traders in Glaſgow, both as a company, and as individuals.

Edinburgh, June 29. Oat-meal, 1s. 1½ Bear-meal, 7 d. Peaſe-meal, 7 d.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, June 25.

	Beſt.		*Second.*		*Third.*	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Wheat	27	0	26	0	24	6
Barley	20	6	19	0	17	6
Oats	17	3	15	4	14	2
Peaſe	16	6	15	3	14	0
Beans	15	0	14	2	13	0

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for June.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	28	30	58
Weſt-kirk, -	18	26	44
Canongate, -	16	14	30
Calton, - -	15	20	35
Total,	77	90	167

Age.			
Between	Under 2	53	
	2 & 5	17	
	5 & 10	7	
	10 & 20	8	
	20 & 30	8	
	30 & 40	12	
	40 & 50	16	
	50 & 60	15	
	60 & 70	15	
	70 & 80	9	
	80 & 90	5	
	90 & 100	2	
		167	

Increaſed 7

Diseases, &c.	No
Aged — —	18
Apoplexy — —	1
Bowelhive — —	17
Childbed — —	2
Chincough — —	14
Conſumption —	54
Dropped down —	1
Dropſy — —	2
Fever — —	15
Flux — —	1
Inflammation —	1
Roſe fever — —	1
Smallpox — —	13
Stillborn — —	6
Suddenly — —	1
Teething — —	19
Water in head —	1

PRICES OF STOCKS, June 14.

3 per cent. red. 73⅝ a ½ a ⅝
3 per cent. conſ. 73⅝ a ½ a ⅝.
4 per cent. conſ. 94⅛ a ¼ a ½.
Long Ann. 21 9-16ths a ⅝.
Ditto Short 1778, 1779, 12¼.
India Bonds, 50 s. a 49 s. prem.
New Navy and Victualling Bills, 3 per cent. diſc.
Lottery Tickets, 6 s. a 5 s. diſc.
Exchequer Bills, 1 diſc.

June 25.

Bank Stock, 171 a 170½
3 per cent. red. 73¼ a ⅜.
3 per cent. conſ. 73⅝ a ½ a ⅝.
4 per cent 1777, 94¼ a ⅞ a ½.
Long Ann. 21⅝ a 11-16ths.
Ditto Short 1778, for 30 years, 12¼ a 5-16ths.
India Bonds, 45 prem.
New Navy and Victualling Bills, 3 per cent. diſc.
Lottery Tickets. 15 l. 10 s.

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MEMOIRS of the late Sir JOHN LOCKHART ROSS, Bart, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

IMmaterial as it is to mankind in general, in what particular ſpot a man who has rendered eminent public ſervices to his country firſt drew the vital air, it is, with the million, the firſt object of enquiry. Sir John Lockhart Roſs, then, was a native of Scotland, deſcended from a very ancient and honourable family in Lanarkſhire, he being the fifth ſon of Sir James Lockhart, Bt, of Carſtairs. He was born on Nov. 11. 1721. From his earlieſt years he diſcovered a predilection for a ſea-life, and in conſequence, in the year 1745, he embarked as a midſhipman in the navy. In this capacity he evinced qualities which particularly fitted him for the active and enterpriſing duties of a naval officer, and gave dawnings of that diſtinction which he afterwards attained. As firſt lieutenant to Sir Peter Warren, and Lord Anſon, having ſhewed proofs of uncommon ability, diligence, and valour, he was, in the year 1747, appointed to the command of the Vulcan fireſhip. In October of the ſame year, he ſerved in the fleet under Adm. Hawke, who, cruiſing off Cape Finiſterre with ſixteen ſhips, captured ſix ſhips of the French line.

In 1755, upon the appearance of a rupture with France, Capt. Lockhart was appointed to the command of the Savage ſloop of war, and cruiſed under the

the Admirals Hawke, Byng, and Weſt, for the purpoſe of making reprifals upon the enemy, in which ſervice he was ever ſingularly zealous and ſucceſsful.

In March 1756, he was made Poſt into the Tartar frigate of 28 guns, (24 nine pounders, and 4 four pounders) and 200 men. The eminent ſervices which he performed in this little ſhip are ſtill proverbial in the navy. His name was the terror of every French frigate or privateer that iſſued from their ports, he having, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, captured no leſs than nine veſſels of force, carrying collectively 2048 men, and 224 guns. Of theſe the laſt called the Melampe, fitted out at Bayonne for the expreſs purpoſe of taking the Tartar, gave him the opportunity of atchieving a victory that, for comparative brilliancy, was ſcarcely ſurpaſſed during a war fatal to the naval power of our enemies. The Melampe was of a force very ſuperior to the Tartar, mounting 36 guns, 12 pounders, and having on board 320 choſen men. They ſoon met; for, when two hoſtile commanders are actuated by the ſame deſire, to meet, even on the wide expanſe of ocean, is no very difficult point. A very hot and obſtinate engagement immediately enſued; but the enemy's colours were at length ſtruck to the ſuperior courage and diſcipline of the Britiſh commander and his gallant crew. The perfidious Frenchman, ſtung with the diſgraceful event of a conqueſt ſo unequal on the part of the Britiſh ſhip, after having hailed the Tartar, acknowledged his ſurrender, and ſubmiſſively ſued for quarter, made a deſperate attempt to ſurpriſe and overpower her crew, whom he vainly ſuppoſed to be thrown off their guard, elated with victory. He boarded the Tartar; but, in penetration, vigilance, and courage, he was more than overmatched by the Britiſh commander. The Frenchmen were vigorouſly repulſed, and more than fifty of them were killed or drowned in their unwarrantable effort.

So active was Capt. Lockhart in the protection of our own trade, and ſucceſsful in the annoyance and deſtruction of that of the enemy, that the merchants of London and Briſtol, ſenſible of the important benefit more immediately derived to them from his ſervices, preſented him with valuable pieces of plate, in token of their private gratitude and public eſteem.

In Nov. 1758, he was appointed to the Chatham of 50 guns, under the orders of Adm. Hawke, who, with 22 ſail of the line, in October 1759, then off Quiberon Bay, fell in with 24 ſail of French line-of-battle ſhips, which he engaged, and of which two were ſunk, two driven on ſhore and burnt, and one taken.

In the action between the Britiſh and French fleets, in July 1778, he commanded the Shrewſbury, of 74 guns.

In 1779, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and having hoiſted his flag on board the Royal George, he ſailed under the orders of Adm. Rodney, whoſe fleet, conſiſting of 22 ſhips of the line, with tranſports and ſtores for the relief of Gibraltar, fell in with 11 Spaniſh ſhips of the line, which having chaſed and engaged, they took the Spaniſh Admiral and ſix of his ſhips, beſides one blown up in the action.

In March 1781, he again ſailed in the Royal George under the command of Admirals Darby and Digby, with 26 ſail of the line, frigates, and tranſports, containing ſtores and proviſions for the relief of the garriſon of Gibraltar.

On the 12th of April the fleet came off the bay, when Sir John Lockhart Roſs received orders to ſhift his flag to the Alexander of 74 guns, and proceed with her and five two-decked ſhips of his diviſion, the frigates, and 60 ſail of ſtore-ſhips, into the bay, and ſuperintend and direct the unloading the ſtores, which he accompliſhed in ſix days, having landed 7000 tons of proviſions, and 200 barrels of gun-powder, in the midſt of the heavieſt cannonade ever known, not leſs, at a moderate computation, than 200 ſhots and ſhells having been thrown every hour whilſt the ſhips remained at anchor in the bay. Upon the 20th, Adm. Roſs with his ſquadron regained the fleet, when he received the thanks of the Commander in Chief, and having re ſhifted his flag to the Royal George, he returned with the fleet to England.

In April 1782, he was appointed to the command of a ſquadron, conſiſting of 8 ſhips of the line and 5 frigates, to be employed in the North Seas, and cruiſed off the Texel, in which he had blocked up 15 ſail of Dutch men of war, until the end of June, when moſt of the officers and men of his ſquadron were ſeized with a very prevalent diſorder at that time, known by the name of the *influenza*. The Admiral himſelf was not exempted from the contagion, and in this

this ſickly ſtate he thought it adviſeable to return with his fleet to the Downs. In December following his health being perfectly re-eſtabliſhed, he made a tender of his ſervices to the Admiralty Board; but the concluſion of hoſtilities, in the beginning of 1783, rendered his re-appointment unneceſſary.

In eſtimating the character of the late Sir John Lockhart Roſs as an officer, when we take into the account, his zeal, his activity, his becoming ardour in the proſecution of all the ſevere and unremitting duties of his hazardous profeſſion, with the very great benefits which the commercial intereſt reaped from his exertions, it will be found that he is intitled to rank with the firſt naval characters of Britain. In coolneſs and intrepidity in the hour of battle, he could not be ſurpaſſed.—In the courſe of a long and active war, to fight and to conquer became alike habitual to him.

He was reckoned a diſciplinarian; but, in the exerciſe of his authority, he never was cruel or tyrannical. To the diſcipline of the Britiſh Navy, is wholly owing its boaſted ſuperiority over that of every other State. The free, turbulent, and intrepid ſpirit of the Britiſh ſeamen, when unawed by authority, defeats its own power by diverſity and exuberance: but, brought under controul by well regulated diſcipline, it conſolidates and forms a bulwark which no human force is equal to ſubdue.

Sir John Lockhart Roſs was reſpected and beloved by all the officers and men who ever ſerved under him; for he combined the manners of a gentleman with the feelings of a man. In his temper he was cheerful and convivial—in his diſpoſitions benevolent and humane. By ſome, and in particular by a late writer, he has been cenſured for his attention to œconomy. That writer inconſiderately and imprudently advanced, that it even threw a ſhade upon his merits as an officer. On the abſurdity of this poſition, it is unneceſſary to comment. A juſt attention to œconomy is a requiſite in every great character, and will invariably be found in every good one. We have at preſent too many living inſtances, that, without it, the moſt brilliant talents degenerate into infamy, and are unable to ſhield their profligate poſſeſſors from contempt and diſgrace.

Upon ſucceeding to the eſtate of General Roſs, he added to the ſirname of Lockhart that of Roſs. To this eſtate, called Balnagowan, moſt beautifully ſituated upon the bay of Cromartie, in Roſsſhire, he retired after the concluſion of the former war in 1763, where he gave full ſcope to his benevolence and patriotiſm, in the encouragement of induſtry, and the promotion of the agricultural arts. To uſe the words of the celebrated Mr Pennant, "he ſucceſsfully converted his ſword into a ploughſhare." Under his auſpices the peaſantry laboured, were remunerated, and were happy. The face of the country, as well as the human face, aſſumed a different aſpect. Bare mountains became cloathed with trees, and barren heaths with verdure; and, while he thus gratified his benevolence and natural activity of mind, he very conſiderably improved his fortune.

He married, in 1761, Miſs Eliſabeth Baillie, heireſs of Lamington, eldeſt daughter of the late Robert Dundas, Eſq; of Arniſton, Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion in Scotland, by whom he has left two ſons and five daughters. In 1768, he was returned to parliament for Lanark.

In 1780 he became a Baronet of Scotland, by the death of his elder brother, from whom he likewiſe inherited the paternal eſtate of Carſtairs.

He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir Charles Roſs, Major of the 37th regiment of foot, and member in the late and preſent parliament for Kirkwall, &c. His ſecond ſon is now on ſervice, a Midſhipman in the Barfleur, who paſſed for a Lieutenant ſome years ago with very diſtinguiſhed approbation.

Sir John Lockhart Roſs died on the 19th of July, in the 69th year of his age, at his ſeat of Balnagowan, where he had been reſident with his family for ſome months. His conſtitution, which had ſuffered by a life of hardſhip and activity, had for ſome years become infirm, and he enjoyed, in the endearments of domeſtic ſociety, and honourable retirement, all that can ſweeten and render placid the evening of life. By a numerous circle of friends, the remembrance of his private virtues will long be cheriſhed with affection; while, from his country, his ſervices entitle him to the moſt diſtinguiſhed tribute of public gratitude and eſteem.

Account of the late Rev. Mr THOMAS WARTON.

THE few circumſtances here detailed would perhaps with more propriety be called an account of the writings of the author, rather than the actions of the man. In a life paſſed within the limits of a univerſity, where the tranſition from the ſtudy to the common room, and from thence back to the ſtudy, mark the paſſing day with ſcarce any variation, nothing of incident is to be expected, nothing will be found important enough to be recorded: yet a life thus ſpent is not to be contemned; one at leaſt has been productive of much entertainment, much uſefulneſs to the world. The works of Mr Warton will delight for ages to come, when the amiable qualities of the writer will have no contemporary remaining to diſplay them, and regret their loſs.

He was born about the year 1728, and had for his father* a poet, and a member of the ſame Univerſity of which he was himſelf deſtined to be one of the ornaments. By his quotation from Gray's Ode in his Antiquities of Winchester we learn, that he received his education at the ſeminary over which his brother now preſides. In due time he became a member of Trinity College; took the degree of M. A. in 1750, B. D. 1767; but did not ſucceed to the Maſterſhip of his college, as might have been expected, when it became vacant in 1776, though he continued to reſide in it until his death.

He very early exerted his poetical talents, as may be ſeen by the dates of ſeveral of his performances; and at a time of life when few are capable of diſtinguiſhing themſelves in any very extraordinary degree, he rendered a ſervice to his Alma Mater which could not but be acceptable. It is in the recollection of many, that Tory, if not Jacobite, principles were ſuſpected to prevail much in the Univerſity of Oxford about the time of the rebellion in 1745; and ſoon after that important æra, the folly and drunken extravagance of ſeveral young men belonging to ſome of the colleges gave offence to the friends of the houſe of Hanover, in a manner which occaſioned a proſecution in the court of King's-bench, and a ſtigma on the vice-chancellor and ſome of the heads of houſes. While this matter was the ſubject of converſation, Mr Maſon publiſhed an Elegy called "Iſis," in which, after celebrating the worthies Oxford formerly boaſted, he breaks out in theſe animated lines:

"Alas! how chang'd! where now that Attic boaſt?
See! Gothic licence rage o'er all my coaſt;
See! Hydra Faction ſpread its impious reign,
Poiſon each breaſt, and madden every brain:
Hence frontleſs crouds, that, not content to fright
The bluſhing Cynthia from her throne of night,
Blaſt the fair face of day; and madly bold,
To Freedom's foes infernal orgies hold:
To Freedom's foes, ah! ſee the goblet crown'd;
Hear plauſive ſhouts to Freedom's foes reſound;
The horrid notes my refluent waters daunt,
The Echoes groan, the Dryads quit their haunt;
Learning, that once to all diffus'd her beam,
Now ſheds by ſtealth a partial private gleam
In ſome lone cloyſter's melancholy ſhade,
Where a firm few ſupport her ſickly head,
Deſpis'd, inſulted by the barb'rous train,
Who ſcour like Thracia's moon-ſtruck rout the plain,
Sworn foes like them to all the Muſe approves,
All Phœbus favours or Minerva loves."

Mr Maſon's poem was much applauded, and with great reaſon, at the time of its publication. Mr Warton's poem occaſioned by it, called "The Triumph of Iſis," was equally deſerving of praiſe. His eulogium on Dr King is particularly worthy of notice. It is remarkable, that though neither of theſe writers ever excelled the performances now under conſideration, each of them, as by conſent, when he firſt collected his poems into a volume, omitted his own party production. Mr Warton's has ſince been reſtored.

From this period nothing of importance occurred in Mr Warton's life. He continued ſtill at Oxford, became Fellow of his College, had a living given him in the neighbourhood, and on June 10. 1756, was choſen Poetry Profeſſor, which office he held for the uſual term of ten years. On Dec. 1. 1785 he was elected Cambden Profeſſor of Ancient Hiſtory,

* His father, Thomas Warton, B. D. was fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford. He was choſen poetry profeſſor in 1718, a poſt which he held till 1728. He was vicar of Baſingſtoke, in Hants, and of Cobham, in Surrey, and died at Baſingſtoke in 1745. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Joſeph Richardſon, Rector of Dunsfold, by whom he had two ſons, Dr Joſeph Warton, the preſent Maſter of Wincheſter, our author, and one daughter.

Hiſtory, and Poet Laureat in the beginning of the ſame year. He had been ill with the gout for ſome time before his death, but was thought to be in a fair way of recovery. On May 20. 1790, he appeared remarkably cheerful, and ſupped and paſſed the evening in the common room; between ten and eleven, however, he ſunk in his chair. His friends thought him only doſing, but on approaching found him ſtruck with the palſy, and quite dead on one ſide. He was immediately conveyed to his rooms, and expired about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 21ſt, continuing quite inſenſible from his firſt ſtroke.

To his friends, ſays one of them, he was endeared by his ſimple, open, and friendly manners; to the Univerſity, by his long reſidence, and many ſervices; and to the public, by the valuable additions which have been made by his talents to Engliſh poetry, antiquities, and criticiſm.

On the 27th of May, in the afternoon, his remains were interred in the Chapel of the College with the higheſt academical honours. The vice-chancellor, the heads of houſes, the profeſſors and the proctors, had previouſly requeſted permiſſion of the preſident and fellows to attend the funeral. They aſſembled in their delegates' room, and thence, preceded by the beadles, walked in proceſſion to Trinity College, where they were met by the ſociety in the College-hall. At five o'clock, the time of divine ſervice, the general proceſſion, now compoſed of the ſociety and univerſity, began to move. They walked three times round the quadrangle, conſiſting of, firſt the beadles; then the preſident of the college, who performed the ſervice; the body, eight ſenior fellows ſupporting the pall; next, three gentlemen of the college, mourners; afterwards came the vice-chancellor; then the biſhop of Cheſter, principal of Brazen-Noſe college, and other heads of houſes, the profeſſors, the proctors, the junior members of the ſociety, and other gentlemen of the univerſity, friends of the deceaſed, two and two. The whole formed a ſcene of ſolemnity ſuperior to what had appeared in the univerſity for many years paſt.

The following is a liſt of Mr Warton's works.

1. Five paſtoral Eclogues; the ſcenes of which are ſuppoſed to lie among the ſhepherds oppreſſed by the war in Germany. 4to. 1745. Reprinted in Pearch's collection of poems.

2. The Pleaſures of Melancholy. Written in 1745. 4to. 1747. Printed in Dodſley's collection of poems, vol. 4.

3. The Progreſs of Diſcontent. A poem, written at Oxford in 1746. Firſt printed in The Student; again in Dodſley's collection.

4. The Triumph of Iſis. A poem. 4to. 1750.

5. Newmarket. A ſatire. Fo. 1751. Reprinted in Pearch's collection.

6. Ode for muſic, performed at the Theatre in Oxford, July 2 1751; being the day appointed by the late Lord Crew, Biſhop of Durham, for the commemoration of benefactors to the univerſity. 4to. 1751.

7. Obſervations on the "Faerie Queene" of Spenſer. 8vo. 1754. Reprinted with additions, 2 vols. 8vo 1762.

8. Inſcriptionum metricarum delectus. Accedunt notulæ. 4to. 1758.

9. A Panegyric on ale. 1758. Printed in Dodſley's collection, vol. 6.

10. A Deſcription of the city, college, and cathedral of Wincheſter, exhibiting a compleat and comprehenſive detail of their antiquities and preſent ſtate. 8vo. No date.

11. The life of Sir Thomas Pope, in vol. 5. of the Biographia Britannica. 1760.

12. The life and literary remains of Ralph Bathurſt, M. D. Dean of Wells, and preſident of Trinity College, Oxford, 8vo. 1761.

13. A companion to the guide, and a guide to the companion, being a complete ſupplement to all the accounts of Oxford hitherto publiſhed. 12mo. No date; about 1762.

14. The Oxford Sauſage; or, Seleſt poetical pieces, written by the moſt celebrated wits of the univerſity of Oxford. 12mo. 1764. In this collection the newſman's verſes, and thoſe on Ben Tyrrel, are ſaid to be Mr Warton's.

15. Theocriti Syracuſii quæ ſuperſtunt cum ſcholiis Græcis, auctoribus emendationibus et animadverſionibus in ſcholia editoris et Joannis Toupii, gloſſis ſelectis ineditis, indicibus ampliſſimis. Præmittuntur editoris diſſertatio de Bucolicis Græcorum, vita Theocriti a Joſua Barneſio ſcripta, cum nonnullis aliis auctariis. Accedunt editoris et variorum notæ perpetuæ epiſtola Joannis Toupii de Syracuſiis ejuſdem addenda in Theocritum necnon. Collationes quindecim codicum. 2 vols. 4to. 1770.

16. The life of Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, chiefly compiled from original evidences. 8vo. 1772.

17. Hiſtory of Engliſh poetry, from the cloſe of the 11th to the commencement of the 18th century. 4to. vol. 1. 1774.

18. Poems. 8vo. 1777.

19. Hiſtory of Engliſh poetry, vol. 2. 1778.

20. Specimen of a hiſtory of Oxfordſhire. 4to. 1781. A few copies only were firſt printed and not ſold. A ſecond edition was publiſhed in 1783.

21. Hiſtory of Engliſh poetry, vol. 3. 1781.

22. An

22. An Inquiry into the authenticity of the poems attributed to Thomas Rowley. In which the arguments of the Dean of Exeter and Mr Bryant are examined. 8vo. 1782.

23. Verſes on Sir Joſhua Reynolds's painted window at New College, Oxford. 4to. 1782.

24. Poems upon ſeveral occaſions, Engliſh, Italian, and Latin, with tranſlations by John Milton; viz. Lycidas, L'Allegro, il Penſeroſo, Arcades, Comus, Odes, Sonnets, Miſcellanies, Engliſh Pſalms, Elegiarum liber, Epigrammatum liber, Sylvarum liber. With notes critical and explanatory. 8vo. 1785.

Beſides, Mr Warton is ſaid to have been the publiſher of "The Union, a collection of Scots and Engliſh poems," and to have written a pamphlet on the publication of Upton's Spenſer. The Journal of a fellow of a college, in the Idler, is alſo aſcribed to him.

He had made, it is ſaid, a conſiderable progreſs in the laſt volume of his Hiſtory of Engliſh poetry, and alſo in a new edition of Milton.

MEMOIRS of COUNT BENYOUSKY.

[Extracted from his Memoirs and Travels, written by himſelf, and tranſlated from the original MS. by William Nicholſon, in 2 vols 4to.]

MAURITIUS Auguſtus de Benyouſky, Magnate of the kingdoms of Hungary and Poland, was born in the year 1741, at Verbowa, the hereditary lordſhip of his family, ſituated in the county of Nittria, in Hungary. The early part of his life was employed in the courſe of education which the court of Vienna affords to ſuch of its vaſſals as are of illuſtrious families; and upon his attaining the age of fourteen years, he fixed on the profeſſion of arms. He was accordingly received into the regiment of Schowichten in quality of lieutenant; and joining the Imperial army, then in the field againſt the King of Pruſſia, was preſent at the battles of Lowoſitz, Prague, Schweidnitz, and Darmſtadt. Soon after this period, 1758, he quitted the Imperial ſervice, and haſtened into Lithuania, at the inſtance of his uncle the Staroſt of Benyouſky, and ſucceeded as his heir to the poſſeſſion of his eſtates. The tranquillity, however, which he now enjoyed, was interrupted by intelligence of the ſudden death of his father, and that his brothers-in-law had taken poſſeſſion of his inheritance. Theſe circumſtances demanding his immediate preſence in Hungary, he quitted Lithuania, with the ſole view of obtaining poſſeſſion of the property of his family; but on his arrival he found the whole in the hands of his brothers-in-law, who, by force, oppoſed his entrance into his own caſtle. Attending, in this conjuncture, to the juſtice of his cauſe, and the dictates of his vivacity, he repaired to Kruſſiva, a lordſhip dependant on the caſtle of Verbowa, where, after having cauſed himſelf to be acknowledged by his vaſſals, and being aſſured of their fidelity, he armed them, and by their aſſiſtance gained poſſeſſion of all his effects; but his brothers, thus defeated of their uſurpation, repreſented him at the court of Vienna as a rebel and diſturber of the public peace; and, in conſequence of this falſe information, the Empreſs-Queen iſſued a decree, by which he was deprived of his property, and compelled to withdraw, with the utmoſt expedition, into Poland. This expulſion from his native country, joined to the active diſpoſition of his mind, made him determine to travel; but after taking ſeveral voyages to Hamburgh, Amſterdam, and Plymouth, with intention to apply himſelf to navigation, he received ſeveral letters from the Magnates and Senators of Poland, which induced him to repair to Warſaw, where he joined the confederation then forming, and entered into an obligation, upon oath, not to acknowledge the King, until the Confederation, as the only lawful tribunal of the republic, ſhould have declared him lawfully elected; to oppoſe the Ruſſians by force of arms; and not to forſake the colours of the Confederation ſo long as the Ruſſians ſhould remain in Poland. Leaving Warſaw in December, he attempted to make his rights known at the court of Vienna; but diſappointed in this endeavour, and deprived of all hope of juſtice, he reſolved to quit for ever the dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria. On his return to Poland, he was attacked, during his paſſage through the county of Zips, with a violent fever; and being received into the houſe of Mr Heuſky, a gentleman of diſtinction, he became enamoured of one of his three daughters, with whom he ſoon after had the pleaſure to be united by marriage; but it was not his fate to continue long in the poſſeſſion of happineſs or repoſe. The Confederate States of Poland, a party of whom had declared themſelves at Cracow, obſerving that the Count was one of the firſt who had ſigned their union at Warſaw, wrote to him to join them; and, compelled by the ſtrong tie of the oath he had taken, he departed, without inform-

ing